

Dr. Ford's Pill for Cold-Heading: Speedup!

DEARBORN.—The same day that Henry Ford II was being awarded a Doctor of Humanities degree at the University of Detroit, foremen in the Rouge plant were holding watches on workers going to the toilets.

As Henry Ford II was stepping up to the rostrum in the Rackham Memorial Building to accept the plaudits for his "humanitarianism," 500 workers in the Rouge plant Cold Heading Building were fighting speedup. They walked out on strike the following day. On the new 1951 Ford, the company extended the amount of arc welding 36 inches and demanded the workers turn out 44 jobs an hour when before the production on the 1950 model was 25 to 30 an hour.

The day after Ford got the degree for his "humanitarianism" 300 yards and maintenance workers walked off the job in the Miscellaneous Building at the Rouge when the company rescinded the five cents an hour they had been granted under the new five-year contract for those doing hot,

heavy, skilled classifications of work.

What's humanitarian about a company that in the Gear and Axle Building, Rouge plant, Heat Treat Dept., where the temperature is 120 degrees, men can't go to the toilets because the company cut off one relief man, leaving only one relief man for 12 workers?

Production in this department has gone up despite the fact workers have been laid off in the 14,000-man layoff last week.

In the same department, truck and axle shaft, Number 2 furnace, with heat up to 170 degrees, four men usually assigned to this job, one of whom was removed, production is still the same. These workers handle red-hot 30-pound axles with hand tongs.

Dept. 6985, Axle Bldg.; production on the pinion gears raised from 192 to 219 an hour.

On the H job production raised from 211 to 240, no replacements on jobs, no extra men.

Same department, rever cycles, one worker was

operating two machines turning out 1,370 jobs in eight hours. The job was retimed by company time study men, now the worker runs three machines and is forced to turn out 1940 jobs.

Also the worker has to clean up the chips around the machine, bring oil for the machine and use gauges on all stocks. The latter job used to be done by inspectors.

On the final assembly line in Gear and Axle, the force was reduced 20 men, production is now more than before the layoff. This is where the foreman, whom the workers call "Hurry Up Heilman," stands with a watch in his hand when workers go to the toilets.

All of these speedup facts, reduction in force is another reason why the layoffs in Ford's.

In the Gear and Axle building the union leadership there doesn't believe in Ford's "humanitarianism." They are putting the issue squarely that either the company settle these grievances or they will be faced with another form of action.

The Judge Who Owed \$500,000 To the Defendants

— See Page 3 —

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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COPS HID BALLOTS TO DEFEAT JONES

DETROIT.—Would the votes that Recorder's Judge Charles Wesley Jones lost because Hunt St. police officers held up ballots in 41 precincts for an hour have elected him?

Why were the ballots with Judge Jones' name on them locked away in a "special place" in the Hunt St. police station separate from the other three ballots handed voters Nov. 7?

Why was it that in the 41 precincts where Judge Jones gets his heaviest vote, election officials, selected by the anti-Negro Cobo Administration in City Hall, permitted citizens to go ahead and vote without handing them the Jones ballot?

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WHY WAS IT that in some booths, 19 people were allowed to vote, until protests stopped the voting when the Jones ballot was not being given to citizens?

Why has no investigation been made by City Hall officials of the Hunt St. police station officers, asking who ordered them to lock up the Jones ballots in a special place, an unusual procedure itself, as admitted by Inspector Stanley Hamacher?

Why is it that hundreds, possibly thousands of voters, who voted only on three ballots and were not handed the Jones ballot, were never called back to the election booths to vote for Jones, after the Jones ballots were finally brought there?

Why was it that when voters demanded a ballot to vote for Jones they were threatened with ejection from the election booths by policemen from the Hunt St. Station? And what finally

happened when the same election officials counted the ballots?

And last but not least why is it that Corporation Counsel Frank Schemanske, Judge Jones' opponent, has made no move to open a full investigation of this obvious and flagrant denial of the right of citizens to vote for a candidate of their choice?

IS IT BECAUSE Frank Schemanske knows that any investigation at the notorious anti-Negro Hunt St. police station might uncover some of the most startling pieces of ballot withholding ever seen in this town?

Certainly the Corporation Counsel knows that the minute he steps into the Hunt St. station he is among his friends.

That's the station that was in the headlines so many times for its many illegal arrests of Negro citizens.

ALSO, IN CASE Frank Schemanske forgets, this is the station where policeman Louis Melasi came from. It is he who shot in the back and killed 15-year-old Negro youth Leon Moseley in June, 1948.

And it was Frank Schemanske who went into court and defended Melasi and got him off. He was returned to duty. Schemanske has been attorney for the Policemen's Association for many years.

While the papers were making a big fuss about the Williams-Kelly race, they ignored the real big story of the election which was this:

Were the missing ballots in 41 precincts the ones that beat Jones?

What to Read? Certainly Not The 'Free Press'

DETROIT.—The Michigan Worker welcomes the growing refusal of many citizens, Negro and white, to read the Detroit Free Press after that paper's refusal to retract its pre-election smear against Recorders Court Judge, Charles Wesley Jones.

The Michigan Worker on this page reveals the story of what happened in the Jones election. This paper will print such news—because it is dedicated to the interests of the working people and especially the interests of the Negro people and their aspirations for freedom, full citizenship and representation.

Replace the "Free Press" in your home, in as many workers' homes as you can, with a fighting newspaper, the Michigan Worker. From Nov. 15 to Jan. 31 The Worker is seeking 1,000 new subscribers and 2,000 other readers on a home delivery basis. Subs are \$2.50 a year.

Voters' Mandate: Hands Off Constitution

DETROIT.—A smashing rebuke was delivered to pro-fascist forces by Michigan voters when they rolled up some 420,000 votes against a constitutional amendment that would wipe out free speech and free press under the guise of fighting "subversives."

Some 650,000 people, because of the confused form in which the amendment to the constitution

was worded on the ballot voted for, while close to 800,000 voters refused to vote on this tampering with the state constitution.

This massive vote against tampering with peoples rights now is a mandate for all opponents joining forces to halt the enforcement of any state law, against someone whom the State Legislature would

describe as "subversive."

The Michigan Civil Rights Congress, through its executive secretary Arthur McPhaul, hailed the huge vote and said the CRC would move to unite all opponents into a movement to halt any enforcement of the so-called "subversive" proposal.

Millions Face Rent Hikes

By Louise Mitchell

One of the paramount issues facing Congress when it reconvenes Nov. 27 is the question of rent control. Rent curbs are slated to end in more than 2,000 communities Dec. 31, when federal controls end in all cities that have not voted to continue them. This

figure does not take in the thousands of communities that have already been decontrolled by the Federal Housing Agency.

The present federal rent law permits local communities to extend controls by either popular vote or local government decision providing the action is taken before the end of the year. In the last election 200 communities voted to extend control for another six months until June 30, 1951, making some 500 cities and towns which have taken advantage of the law's "local option" clause to continue curbs.

Flushed by his electoral victory, Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) has already predicted that Congress will not renew rent controls. He said he was against a special rent law despite the continued housing shortage and that if any rent legislation was passed he preferred to see it tied to wages and prices.

★

WHAT IS IN STORE for the great mass of Americans if rent controls are not continued can be seen by what happened in Louisville, Ky., where part of the city is controlled and another section decontrolled. A rental survey by the U. S. area rent office revealed that a four-room unit not under control rents at \$100 monthly while another unit of the same size several blocks away rents for \$62.50. In another case a four-room apartment, uncontrolled, rents for \$25 weekly, compared with \$63 monthly for a controlled



Scanning the News

Bribery in Bonn

Intimidation against lawyers defending civil liberties cases has become so great that the 11 Communist leaders were unable to get nationally prominent constitutional lawyers to argue their appeal before the Supreme Court. That, despite the fact that many of the lawyers approached agree the Smith Act (under which the 11 were framed) is unconstitutional. As a result, the defendants have appealed to attorneys in other countries—Herbert Evatt, of Australia; D. N. Pitt, of Great Britain—to help argue the case. . . .

The Student Council of the New York School of Social Work, a Columbia University graduate school, has called upon all U. S. students to join in a drive to repeal the McCarran Act. . . . The Supreme Court agreed to review the Wisconsin law barring strikes in public utilities. . . .

Left and rightwing Japanese unions have been blasting MacArthur's freeing of war criminals. . . . Pastor Martin Niemoeller declared that 80 percent of Germany is against rearmament. . . . Western Germany is being



Barbed Wire

rocked by charges of bribery involving one-fourth of the lower house of the Bonn Parliament. . . . U. S. troops marching into a new supply depot at Bordeaux found signs declaring: "Bordeaux for the French and America for the Americans." . . . Austrian prices took another jump though wages remain frozen. . . .

Poland is offering coal at cheap prices to Western Europe, which faces a bleak winter because it can't afford to pay the price for U. S. coal, which Marshall Plan officials insist must be used. . . . Coal prices in China were reduced 24 percent. . . . Farm workers in

Pavia province, Italy, won a 32-day strike. . . . All branches of Italian labor joined in calling a nationwide strike for wage increases. . . .

The Cuban House of Representatives reiterated its demand that Puerto Rican Nationalist leader Albizu Campos not be harmed. . . . The Confederation of Mexican Youth condemned repressive measures in Puerto Rico. . . . Rep.-elect Donovan, who defeated Marcantonio in a three-party gangup, wants the Puerto Rican area of East Harlem, supporters of Marcantonio (about 60 percent), "behind barbed wire." . . .

Profits for American Telephone & Telegraph the first nine months of this year were 27 percent above the first nine months of last year—but telephone workers are still being locked out. . . . Los Angeles auto dealers have filed suit to stop enforcement of Regulation W, restricting consumer credit. . . . UE local leaders approved a Westinghouse agreement for an 11-cent raise plus a reopen in five months. . . . An agreement was reached in the six-week strike of newspaper mailers and delivery drivers in Pittsburgh. . . . AFL teachers in Chicago have asked for a pay raise. . . . UAW Local 51 (Plymouth) demanded an end to secret negotiations at Chrysler. . . . Ford workers at Windsor, Canada, turned thumbs down on Walter Reuther's five-year contract. . . . joint wage negotiations were begun by Distributive Workers District 65 with nearly all major department stores in New York. . . .

15-Cent Beer

The Agriculture Department predicts the nation's fourth largest crops this year. . . . But the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that prices for most key foods in New York City were still rising in October. . . . Medium rental for vacant apartments in New York is \$91. . . . Beer in New York will go up to 15 cents a glass soon. . . . Attorney General McGrath was urged to file an anti-trust suit against the newsprint industry which recently raised prices again. . . . Stock prices went up immediately after election results were announced. . . .

A petition drive for an FEPC in Baltimore will get underway soon. . . . "The American, 1950," exhibition at Bristol opened with the unfurling of a banner from the balcony, reading: "Return Paul Robeson's passport." . . . The ICC finally ordered the Southern Railway to end Negro degradation in its dining cars. The case was begun six years ago. . . . O. John Rogge withdrew from the defense of the Trenton Six. . . . The American Civil Liberties Union blasted the witchhunts against teachers in New York. . . . Two more Un-American Committee victims, Mrs. Helen Bryan and Mrs. Ernestina Fleischman, of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, began serving sentences for contempt of Congress. . . .

By BERNARD BURTON



ROBESON

Chinese Delegation Of 9 Flying to UN

Nine representatives of the Central People's Government of China are winging their way toward Lake Success and the United Nations as this is being written. The press and the Truman Administration have generally sought to suppress the stated purpose of the Chinese spokesmen in coming to the UN—to obtain a peaceful settlement of the Korean war and to safeguard the peace in Asia and the world.

State Dep't Map Shows Tibet Is Part of China

WASHINGTON.—The map of China, published by the State Department, shows that Tibet is where the Chinese Communists have always said it was—in China.

The map is contained in the State Department's White Paper on China, issued Aug. 9, 1949. It reveals that Tibet is a province of China.

The White Paper also reveals that Formosa is part of China, just as the Chinese Peoples Republic has claimed since seizure of the island by the U. S. Navy under President Truman's orders.

THE WILLINGNESS of the People's Government to send its representatives thousands of miles to appear before a world body which has refused to grant membership to China's lawful government should demonstrate to the people of our own country who it is that truly seeks to safeguard the peace.

The Peking government's comment that the Chinese volunteers in Korea are in the tradition of Lafayette's volunteers in our own American revolution was underscored, meanwhile, the fact that it is armed U. S. power in Asia which is the outside, intervening force.

Peace-loving Americans will thus have, in the presence here of the first official representatives of People's China the opportunity for renewed insistence of the adoption through the UN of measures to halt the Korea war and prevent its spread to China and the world.



apartment of like size in the same neighborhood.

Another survey on rents in New York State also revealed that the bulk of all rent increases in the decontrolled areas were in the low rent categories, 63 percent being in units renting for less than \$30 per month prior to the decontrol date. Over half rose at least 25 percent, with an average rent increase in the 25 to 40 percent range.

THE HOUSING CRISIS which continues unabated because of the rise in the number of American families and the inadequate building program for low income groups will grow even worse if rent curbs are dropped. Landlords, always hungry for increased profits, are waiting for the day to pounce on rent ceilings and demolish them.

In New York City, landlords are looking forward to Dec. 1 regulations which will permit them, according to the Dewey rent law, new rent gouges. Tenants are preparing to pack the Nov. 22 meeting scheduled by the State Rent Commission to demand continuation of rent controls without boosts. State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick is expected to draw up a decontrol plan for the state by Jan. 15, 1951.

Protests Scorch Attlee's Ban on Peace Congress

Prime Minister Clement Attlee's scheme to shatter the Second World Peace Congress backfired this week as world protest rose against his action that banned most of the delegates from entering England.

Five-sixths of the American delegation of 65 was excluded from Britain. Included were such religious and Negro leaders as Mrs. Theresa Robinson of Washington, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the International Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Rev. Willard Uphaus, of New Haven, executive secretary of the National Labor and Religious Foundation. Many clergymen and 15 trade unionists, elected by their co-workers, were barred.

The congress adjourned to Warsaw, Poland where great celebrations were held greeting the peace pilgrims.

Attlee promptly received scorching wires of protest from many Americans like the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation to the Second World Congress; the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, the National Conference of Labor Peace.

The Sponsoring Committee's cable, signed by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Cambridge, acting chairman, said in part:

"We are in a sad and dangerous state if an effort of Communists to meet with non-Communists for the sake of peace, when this meeting procedure which is the very heart of democratic communism."

BRITAIN, ITSELF, was the scene of uproar as spokesmen from all strata of the land lambasted the Attlee Government. Labor MP's rose in the House of Commons to demand an explanation for this scandal which put Britain's "tradition of free speech" to shame before the world.

The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives wired the British Ambassador in Washington that though its members, scientists, educators, clergy, did not endorse the peace congress they believed there was "no monopoly on the discussion for peace." They excoriated the British government's actions.

The National Labor Conference for Peace protested "the unwarranted exclusion of fifteen American trade union representatives elected by their membership to attend the World Peace Congress." The trade-unionists called on all unions in the country to join this "shocking procedure which strikes at the very heart of democratic communism."

Union Leaders Call Fight-Back Parley

Called on the initiative of 10 nationally known leaders of progressive unions, a conference of labor delegates from all parts of the country will be held in Washington November 28 to develop a united struggle against new attacks to reaction. It will be held in Turner's Arena, 1341 "W" St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The issues stressed by the 10 signers of the call are the threat of a wage freeze; the demand of a rollback in prices and effective rent control and repeal of the Taft-Hartley, McCarran and Magnuson laws, the latter a measure hitting at seamen.

The opening of the conference is timed with the second day of the reconvened session of Congress. The conference call and arrangements are being handled from the National Labor Conference, 210 W. 50 St., New York.

Delegates are requested from national or local bodies, regardless of union affiliation.



BRIDGES

GOLD

THE CALL was signed by: Harry Bridges, president, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union; Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Hugh Bryson, president, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards; Arthur Osman, president, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America; Joseph Selly, president, American Communications Association; Ernest deMaio, president, District 11, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; Grant Oakes, secretary-treasurer, District 11, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America; James McLeish, president, District 4, United Electrical,

Radio and Machine Workers of America; Abram Flaxer, president, United Public Workers of America.

"Failure on the part of labor NOW to fight for the immediate repeal of these undemocratic and un-American laws and the wage freeze will pave the way for additional legislation of this nature and for a further worsening of the economic status of American workers," warned the call.

The call cited the skyrocketing profits of corporations and the new moves to shift the growing war burden on the backs of the workers.

The move for the conference is also supported actively by a number of city mutual aid bodies consisting mainly of independent progressive unions in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other areas.

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

The Real Branch Rickey Story

NOW THAT BRANCH RICKEY has departed the Brooklyn scene, let's look back into the question of his role in ending baseball jimmie. Was he the lonely big wheel thinking it up and doing it all by himself, as he likes to have people think, and as the movie "The Jackie Robinson Story" pretends? Hardly. In fact, Mr. Rickey was AGAINST signing Negro players and was just smart enough to make the first move and cash in when he felt the pressure of the fans making a little democracy inevitable. Here is some baseball history:

Rickey took over from erratic Larry MacPhail as Brooklyn General Manager in 1943. As head man, he was in full charge. Wanting to know where he stood on the vital question of Negro players, the Communist Party of Brooklyn carried on a whirlwind petition drive in the winter of '43, collecting tens of thousands of signatures in a matter of weeks from the ordinary Joe on the streets who puts it on the line at Ebbets Field come summer time.

With this huge stack of petitions, a delegation came to see Rickey. It was headed by the late New York City Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione, and included Mrs. Lillian Gates, Howard Johnson (who was soon to volunteer for combat duty in a mixed battalion and wind up with two purple hearts and a lot of Nazi lead), and Nat Low, then sports editor of this paper.

Rickey refused to see the delegation. He sent out an assistant who said he would meet only with Councilman Cacchione and Low. The assistant doubletalked around the subject for more than an hour, refusing to answer Cacchione's simple question as to whether the Dodgers were ready to scout and sign qualified Negro players. When it was plain that Rickey's answer was "no," Cacchione arose and told the assistant, "If this is the way the owners feel, the people of Brooklyn will give you the only answer you understand. Then you'll sign a different tune."

THEN CAME the winter meeting, and the dramatic moment when Paul Robeson insisted on addressing the magnates, and the late Commissioner Landis hesitated, then said OK. Robeson, introduced by Landis as "one of the most famous men in the world and a great American," spoke with eloquence and force for about twenty minutes on democracy and Americanism, was applauded, and left.

The stenographic record of what followed, never before revealed, was obtained by Nat Low, and shows that Landis said that it should be announced that Robeson's speech was "considered" but "that the matter is a matter for each club to determine in getting together its baseball team; that no other solution than that, in view of the nature of the operations, is possible."

Here comes Mr. Rickey again. "Mr. Commissioner . . . some of our clubs are beset with a great many petitions and a great many visitations, such as you saw here today. That they become embarrassing is not the point; they become time-taking, and, from a publicity standpoint, they become important. Is it in order for a club to say that this is a matter requiring not only our league consideration, but joint consideration, and that the club itself is not able to give further statements than it has now given, whatever that is?"

Get this now! Rickey, "embarrassed" by the fan pressure for democracy, is trying to get off the hook by "suggesting" to Landis that the magnates tell anti-jimmie fighters that the question of signing Negro players cannot be decided by one team but is a league matter.

The move failed because Landis had no desire to be shoved back onto the hot seat again. In 1942, under the insistent pressure of the rising campaign, and with over a million signatures piled high on his desk, he had finally announced that the matter was up to the clubs. Now he had to tell Rickey that further evasiveness was "indefensible . . . suspicious men might think that. . . ." Rickey interrupted ruefully, "Yes, that is right."

FINALLY, WHEN the Daily Worker in company with a Negro newspaper, brought three Negro players up to the wartime Bear Mountain camp of the Dodgers for a spring tryout in 1945, Rickey stalled, finally gave them a farcical "tryout" of twenty minutes, and then forgot the whole thing.

With this example, nine days later three young Negro athletes named Jackie Robinson, Sam Jethroe and Marv Williams walked into the training camp of the Boston Red Sox and asked to be judged. The embarrassed Sox bigwigs hemmed and hawed and "couldn't see" the players, writing off Robinson and Jethroe as not a big league caliber!

Branch Rickey weighed everything, and being a smart businessman, knowing he was licked, decided to turn it into a good thing for himself.

All right. He made the first move. Good. But when he starts piously posing as the only one who ever thought about it or did anything about it, that's the time to dig up the record.

A forthcoming, documented book by Nat Low, starting with the beginning of the historic campaign in 1936 and going into complete detail on the things touched on here, is something you'll want to read.

Phone Workers Screened For Anti-Union 'Loyalty'

Bell Telephone confronted its employees with its own special "loyalty oath"—a pledge to pass picket lines—before they could return to their jobs. This ultimatum has resulted in the lockout of an estimated 15,000 workers of company's long lines division from coast to coast because they refused to pass pickets of Western Electric, the maintenance and equipment division of the 43-state Bell system.

The strike of 16,000 Western Electric and 16,000 Michigan Bell workers rounded out the first week with the union invoking a "on-again off-again" picketing policy to harass and "confuse" the company's efforts to keep the system going through strikebreakers.

It was when pickets were taken off in many parts of the country that the company admitted through a spokesman, that it queried the returning workers not directly affected by the walkout:

"Are you prepared to work regularly?"

When asked what that means, the manager usually explained,

Steel Negotiations Put Off 'Indefinitely'

Steel wage negotiations in the industry were postponed indefinitely as Philip Murray, president of the union departed for Chicago for preliminary meetings and sessions of the CIO's convention there. This means that talks are unlikely to resume until after November 25.

"Will you pass picket lines?"

Upon receiving a negative reply the returning worker would be told "Sorry, your place has been filled."

The Communication Workers of America, the striking CIO union, moved immediately to file charges of unfair labor practices. The company's action is viewed as a direct blow at the right of employees to conform to the most elementary

principle of unionism—never to pass a picket line of strikers.

Meanwhile, the strike struggle sharpened. A large mobilization of Philadelphia police battled pickets for nearly an hour in an effort to clear them from the entrance to the Trinity Exchange Building. Eleven were arrested.

Southern leaders of the CW threatened to extend the strike to the 50,000 members of the CW in that area if the company's lockout campaign continues.

The company also issued a statement from its New York office announcing plans to hire strikebreakers to bring "relief to loyal employees" being overworked.

THE LOCKOUT TECHNIQUE of the company came close on the heels of an order to the vast legal staff in the 43 states affected by the strike to move immediately for injunctions on the basis of the "Little Taft-Hartley" statutes on the books of most states. Within three days injunctions were either obtained or were in process of consummation in at least eight states.

Alabama granted a statewide injunction, Indiana's major cities invoked restraints on picketing. Injunctions were also issued in Cincinnati, Des Moines, Illinois, Oregon and hearings were due in New Jersey for a statewide ban.

The strike broke out after election day, 14 months after futile negotiations began on a wage re-opener. The company now wants to tie up the CWA with an 18-month pact without a reopener and offers an average of 11 cents an hour to be distributed on a "merit" basis at the company's own discretion.

The union is seeking a higher raise and a contract of only one year.

IUE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTION REVEALS FACTIONAL SPLIT

EAST PITTSBURGH.—Election of officers in the IUE-CIO local, which won collective bargaining rights in the huge Westinghouse Electric plant last spring in a close vote, revealed anew the unprincipled factionalism and opportunism of the IUE leadership.

There are about 14,000 employed in the plant, several thousand of whom are claimed by the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions. The UE, Independent, has retained a large number of members in spite of its loss of representation rights. The total vote for IUE candidates for president was 7,384, about one-half of the total of workers employed.

There were five slates of candidates. None of the officers elected got over a third of the total vote, with the exception of one of the candidates for chief steward, who got slightly over a third. The elected business agent got only a fourth of the total vote.

The new executive board includes two women, elected trustees, and one Negro who was re-elected to the board.

Charles Copeland, the elected president, was formerly business justice.

agent. Wm. Peeler, the lone Negro on the executive board, who was also elected division steward in the copper mill and Linhart section, immediately upon Copeland's election blasted him with the charge that: "The hate ticket has won!"

Peeler predicted that Copeland "will most certainly see to it that no Negro gets a break in the Westinghouse plant." Peeler has also accused Copeland of trying to get rid of the only Negro girl in the IUE local office.

An 11th-hour stay of execution was won this week for the seven young Negroes of Martinsville, Va., by the combined efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, and the National Civil Rights Congress.

Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia granted the 60-day stay on the eve of the execution dates—Nov. 17 and Nov. 20—of the framed victims of Virginia jimmie-lynch-

ing. The Governor announced that he was postponing the death-dates to allow the U. S. Supreme Court to pass on a petition for a writ of certiorari filed by attorneys of the NAACP following the Virginia Supreme Court's rejection of their petition for writs of habeas corpus.

However, the Governor was also confronted by the prospect of a national pilgrimage-crusade to Richmond to demand a full pardon of the seven. The crusade was organized, in accordance with a division of labor among the in-

terested groups, by the Virginia Committee and the Civil Rights Congress. As scheduled, it was to be led by prominent citizens from more than a score of states.

IN ADDITION, worldwide protests against the impending legal lynching of the seven men had been organized by the Civil Rights Congress. A few hours before Gov. Battle granted the stay of execution, he had received the crusade's request for an audience, coupled with a protest from the

World Federation of Trade Unions, representing 78,000,000 workers throughout the world. Leading officials of two important national unions, the Packinghouse Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, had also wired protests.

At Richmond, a statewide conference to save the youths begins today under the auspices of the Virginia Committee. Invitations were issued to all unions, churches, fraternal and civic organizations to send delegates.

11th-Hour Stay Spurs Fight for Martinsville 7

The Inside Story Of Ford Layoffs

DEARBORN.—The Ford Motor Co. has begun the decentralization of its giant Rouge plant which will mean some 30,000 Rouge workers will lose their jobs. This is the real reason why layoffs are now taking place and not the story the company is peddling that it's a "steel shortage" caused by a "slowdown" of Rolling Mill men.

The company makes 50 percent of its own steel and no steel allocations have ever been taken away from Ford by the government as the company falsely claims in its trick to fasten blame for the runaway layoffs on Rolling Mill workers.

If there was any steel shortage, the simple answer would be to put on more workers to produce more steel, but the company proceeds in its decentralization-runaway shop; anti-union game to lay off some 14,000 workers.

Also part of the layoff is due to speedup, reduction of the working force, while production standards remain the same or are jacked up.

Washington sources have stated that Ford can get all the steel it wants for auto production.

When this fact became known ex-FBI chief John S. Bugas, vice-president of the company, then began blaming Rolling Mill workers for the "steel shortage," Bugas, of course, was playing the old Ford game of trying to pit the laid-off

workers against the Rolling Mill workers.

Meanwhile, the new plants of Ford in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland are rapidly being prepared for war production. The Buffalo plant will take away most of the work in the Press Steel building.

The Motor Building will see some of its work going to Cincinnati and Cleveland and some going to the Aircraft building in Rouge, but with many workers getting shoved out on Miller Road in the reshuffle.

The Casting Machine Building, it's reported will be eliminated at the Rouge with a resulting loss of jobs here, unless the union is on its toes.

Instead of making the fight that of saving the jobs of 30,000 workers who will be squeezed out by the runaway shop moves, the Stellato leadership never mentions the runaway shop but talks of putting Rolling Mill work on seven days. This was done without con-

sulting or getting any direction from Local 600 executive board.

Nothing is said by Stellato of the refusal of the company to pay time and half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday work. Does he want the Rolling Mill workers to work for straight time on these days? That's what Rolling Mill workers are asking.

This is what the pro-company "impartial" umpire Shumman ruled recently and was the reason the Rolling Mill workers struck for five days, fighting both the company and Stellato—Reuther five-year contract. Stellato ordered them back to work.

Why doesn't Stellato call into session the Committee set up by the Executive Board of the local to fight the runaway shop? Why isn't the issue being made the runaway shop, when Stellato knows that's the company's game. These are the questions Ford workers feel they should fight on if 30,000 workers' jobs are to be saved.

UE Wins Pay Hikes For 10,000 in State

DETROIT.—United Electrical Workers Union (Independent) has won wage increases for close to 10,000 workers in Michigan. Many of these wage increases were won before any "pattern" was set either by the UAW-CIO or CIO unions here.

Here's the score: Whirlpool Corp., St. Joe, Mich., as a result of strike won for 3,000 workers, 10 cents an hour wage increase, plus pension plan.

Ironite Co., 500 workers, Mt. Clements, won 8½ cents an hour, plus 1½ cents for improved vacation in July; in October won another 8 cents across the board.

Bronson Reel Co., 200 workers; 6½ cents to day workers, 7 cents to piece-workers, 2 cents on improved group insurance, 1½ cents on improved vacation in July, 1950. In October won an additional 6½ cents to 7½ cents general wage increase.

Vickers Inc., 1,200 workers; won 7½ cents in improved pensions and group insurance last October. Won 10 cents an hour across the board Sept. 4, 1950.

Jay Electric, 75 workers; won 10 cents an hour in April, 5 cents in October.

Power Equipment, 180 workers; 10 cents per hour last April and vacation improvements; another 5 cents in October.

McMahon-Hennecke Co., 85

workers; 4 cents an hour raise, 5 cents for group insurance January, 1950. Six cents general wage increase and 9 cents and 11 cents for skilled workers in October.

Dongan Electric—Manufacturing Co., 70 workers; 10 cents wage increase in May, 5 cents additional in October.

Seneca Electric, 15 workers; 11½ cents general wage increase in June, another 5 cents in October.

Square D. Co., 1,100 workers; 4 cents general boost; 7 cents for skilled, plus pension and vacation improvement. In July another 5 cents general wage increase and 7 cents for skilled.

St. Joe Machine Co., 50 workers; 7 cents won in May and now 5 cents additional as of October, 1950.

AMI, Inc., 215 workers; 7 cents in base rates of incentive workers and 9 cents, 10 cents and 15 cents to rates of skilled and day workers. Average boost over 10 cents an hour.

Fairbanks, Morse Co., 200 workers; won 6 cents general wage boost and 1 cent for inequity adjustments, also a pension plan.

Electro-Voice, Inc., 120 workers; won from 5 cents to 20 cents an hour increases in May, 1950. In October won another 5 cents general wage increase.

Electric Motor Repair Shops, five of them, 125 workers; won wage increases of 6½ cents to 16½ cents per hour; average more than 10 cents on overall basis. In November, 1950, just won an

Beating Given To Jimcrow On Woodward

DETROIT.—A victorious campaign to smash the scourge of Jimcrow in restaurants in Detroit is under way by the Detroit Branch of the NAACP. Arthur Johnson, executive

Secretary of the Detroit Branch, told the Michigan Worker that practically every restaurant on Woodward Avenue, up to Warren Avenue with the exception of one called the Presto, has served Negroes.

He said among those restaurants that have served Negro citizens are Greenfield's, the Phoenix, and the Transportation Building downtown.

Mr. Johnson stressed that citizens should follow up the case if they are discriminated against, taking the case to the prosecutor's office under the Duggs anti-discrimination act.

He said that the Prosecutor's office was informing restaurants of the law and warning them that they must serve all people equally.

The restaurants warned by the prosecutor have been serving Negro guests, he said.

Mr. Johnson said that in cases where citizens did not follow

through themselves but did phone in a complaint to the NAACP office, the office would follow through and take the case to the prosecutor's office. But he stressed the need for an alert citizenry ready themselves to take up the fight against discrimination.

Johnson also called on the officials of Briggs Local 212 (UAW) to take immediate steps to end discrimination in restaurants around the Briggs-Mack plant. He referred to efforts by Briggs workers to break discrimination in the area's restaurants and called upon the Local's officials to take effective action for the enforcement of the Michigan Civil Rights Law.

Workers at Cadillac, and Chrysler Local 7 have taken successful action in the fight against restaurant Jimcrow. Some 30 restaurants around Cadillac plant and 4 around Chrysler now serve.

FIRM HERE OFFERING TO PROVIDE 'STOOLS'

DETROIT.—Stool pigeon outfits here are drumming up business on the grounds of "alarming infiltration of potential saboteurs in all industrial fields."

In letters to prospective clients these outfits openly state that "masses of positive evidence, gathered by government and private agencies, leave no doubt that the present situation is desperate."

In their letters to employers, one of which came across our desk, the Selvige Secret Service stands ready to offer service "be it from the lowest form . . . to the highest branch. . . . Significantly they say they specialize in 'illegal activities.'

It is groups like these that the employers flooded the auto industry plants with, using hundreds of stools who spied on the workers to prevent the union being set up.

Despite the fact that UAW president Walter Reuther's cohort Gov. "Soapy" Williams is still in office, these stool pigeon outfits even have a state license to operate.

FRESH EGGS
Live and Dressed Poultry
ANGEL'S
POULTRY MARKET
11392 W. JEFFERSON
River Rouge—Phone VI 2-3080

The Family Pharmacy
DRUGS
PINCUS
11344 Whittier
LA 1-2990

SAVE UP TO 25%
Television, Electrical Appliances.
Furniture, Floor Coverings
and Paints at

NATE'S OUTLET
Fenkell cor. Schaefer
Phone VE 8-6260

J.S. ROYSTER
MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Phone TR 5-7564

Michigan Edition
THE WORKER
Send all material, advertisements, and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.
Phone: WO 4-1965

Aid the fight against Jimcrow and Anti-Semitism

Get Your REAL Xmas BUYS only at the

December 1, 2 and 3

SALABLE CLOTHES, BOOKS, NEEDED

Bring to 2419 Grand River, Room 1

Contribute a Cake to the Giant Bake Sale

All-Nations Bazaar

Admission

25 Cents

JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER, 2705 Joy Road

Remember the Children's Xmas Party

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, at 2:30 P.M.

'WHY WE STRUCK AT GE'

Philadelphia.

Dear Editor:

Let me tell you why 4,000 of us at General Electric in West Philly went on strike for three days last month.

The immediate issue was the rate cut the aluminum welders were getting. They had already been cut from first class to second class and now there were threats to cut them to third class.

The news got around fast and out we went in protest. But we weren't just supporting the welders. We all had beefs since the company is trying the same thing in other departments.

For example, there were 28 men working on one job. Seven were laid off and they expected those left to produce the same amount as the 28. That's plain and simple speedup.

THE COMPANY is trying to cut down on Negro workers, too. During the war there were about 400 Negroes employed throughout the GE plant. Now many are being fired and no new Negro workers are being hired. There are only two left out of 17 or 18 who once worked in my department.

That's what's happening all over the place. The guys were, and still are, plenty sore about it.

As I see it, the solution is not to let the company get away with a single attempt to cut our rates or speed us up. The kind of unity we had when we went out is what we need all the time to keep the company from working us harder and harder for less and less.

G. E. WORKER.

Win Pay Rise in Building Service

PHILADELPHIA.—A strike in 167 of the city's largest office buildings was narrowly averted when the negotiating committee for 5,000 building service workers accepted a wage increase offered by the landlords.

The landlords offered a 10-cent-an-hour raise for full-time employees and seven and one-half cents for cleaning women. The workers are members of Local 69, AFL Building Service Employees Union.

The workers are among the lowest paid in any field. Their bosses, however, include some of the wealthiest banks and real estate moguls in the country. Kingpin among these is Albert M. Greenfield, big-wig in Democratic Party circles, department store, hotel and transit operator.

Freight elevator operators make as little as 91 cents an hour, for which they have to stand all day while operating the elevator in addition to helping load and unload the elevators.

Mass Break Toward 3d Party Seen

PHILADELPHIA.—Pennsylvania Progressive Party leaders are meeting this weekend to chart their party's course in the next 12 months with an eye toward beginning their campaign NOW around the 1951 elections.

The future course of the third party movement in Pennsylvania undoubtedly will be influenced by the development of an apparently paradoxical situation arising out of the recent elections, in which:

1) Reaction scored a victory.

2) A break with the two-party system by a large bloc of voters IN THE NEAR FUTURE is possible.

IN LINE with national election results the GOP won overwhelmingly in Pennsylvania, mainly because of the complete sellout by most top trade union leaders to the pro-war policies of the Truman Administration.

The labor bureaucrats supported for re-election Democratic Senator Francis Myers who ran on an out-and-out pro-war ticket. His platform completely ignored social legislation and stressed his pro-war activities from support of lend lease in 1941 to support of American aggression in Korea in 1950.

Workers, who in 1948 saw in Truman's election the possibility of a fulfillment of their desire for peace and extension of New Deal

social welfare policies, turned from the Democrats in 1950, blaming them primarily for the Korean war and the danger of a war with China.

The Republicans capitalized on this mood of the workers. Not by campaigning for peace but by

(Continued on Page 8)

PHILADELPHIA.—The attempt of the national officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to withdraw the charter of the Philadelphia branch is of concern to all progressives.

Because of the position of the NAACP in the Negro community, the fact that it has been a center of uniting many different trends of belief, whatever happens to it will have an effect upon the entire Negro rights movement in this city.

If the charter of the NAACP is

Cops Attack Phone Strikers

PHILADELPHIA.—Police, working in behalf of the largest corporation in the world, clubbed striking telephone workers here last week.

This first renewal of mass, anti-labor police violence since the Philco strike two years ago, occurred at two warehouses in Northeast Philadelphia, one owned by Bell Telephone, the other by Western Electric.

Both companies are subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Corp., which in turn is a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph, the world's largest corporation.

PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

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Steel Profits Zoom At Workers' Expense

BETHLEHEM.—While Philip Murray secretly conducts negotiations with the steel trust on the steelworkers' demands for a wage increase, information is being released exposing how the steel bosses are making more money than ever at the workers' expense.

• Take the Bethlehem Steel Co.

In the first nine months of this year its profits were more than \$90,000,000. In the same period of 1949 profits were more than \$82,000,000. In the same period of 1949 profits were more than \$82,000,000. And 1949 was a record year.

Between July and September the period when the Korean war started, Bethlehem made \$33,000,000. For the same three

months of 1949, Bethlehem made \$23,000,000.

tons of steel. A year ago they made 10,459,000 tons.

Situations like that led to three walkouts here recently involving 1,000 men. In the company's Lackawanna (New York) plant, the great majority of 17,000 workers walked out over the firing of a grievance committeeman. Six hundred Negro workers struck at the Sparrow Point (Maryland) plant and about 1,000 struck recently at Johnstown, Pa.

From January to September of 1950 they produced 11,138,000

tons of steel.

• BETHLEHEM WORKERS however, had to work harder than ever to make those profits for the company. Between July and September they produced a new high of almost 4,000,000 tons of steel, compared to 3,176,000 tons for the same period last year.

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Millions Face Rent Hikes

By Louise Mitchell

One of the paramount issues facing Congress when it reconvenes Nov. 27 is the question of rent control. Rent curbs are slated to end in more than 2,000 communities Dec. 31, when federal controls end in all cities that have not voted to continue them. This figure does not take in the thousands of communities that have already been decontrolled by the Federal Housing Agency.

Scanning the News

Bribery in Bonn

Intimidation against lawyers defending civil liberties cases has become so great that the 11 Communist leaders were unable to get nationally prominent constitutional lawyers to argue their appeal before the Supreme Court. That despite the fact that many of the lawyers approached agree the Smith Act (under which the 11 were framed) is unconstitutional. As a result, the defendants have appealed to attorneys in other countries—Herbert Evatt, of Australia; D. N. Pritt, of Great Britain—to help argue the case. . . .

The Student Council of the New York School of Social Work, a Columbia University graduate school, has called upon all U. S. students to join in a drive to repeal the McCarran Act. . . . The Supreme Court agreed to review the Wisconsin law barring strikes in public utilities. . . .

Left and rightwing Japanese unions have been blasting MacArthur's freeing of war criminals. . . . Pastor Martin Niemoeller declared that 80 percent of Germany is against rearmament. . . . Western Germany is being



Barbed Wire

rocked by charges of bribery involving one-fourth of the lower house of the Bonn Parliament. . . . U. S. troops marching into a new supply depot at Bordeaux found signs declaring: "Bordeaux for the French and America for the Americans." . . . Austrian prices took another jump though wages remain frozen. . . .

Poland is offering coal at cheap prices to Western Europe, which faces a bleak winter because it can't afford to pay the price for U. S. coal, which Marshall Plan officials insist must be used. . . . Coal prices in China were reduced 24 percent. . . . Farm workers in

Pavia province, Italy, won a 32-day strike. . . . All branches of Italian labor joined in calling a nationwide strike for wage increases. . . .

The Cuban House of Representatives reiterated its demand that Puerto Rican Nationalist leader Albizu Campos not be harmed. . . . The Confederation of Mexican Youth condemned repressive measures in Puerto Rico. . . . Rep. elect Donovan, who defeated Marcantonio in a three-party gangup, wants the Puerto Rican area of East Harlem, supporters of Marcantonio (about 60 percent), "behind barbed wire." . . .

Profits for American Telephone & Telegraph the first nine months of this year were 27 percent above the first nine months of last year—but telephone workers are still being locked out.

. . . Los Angeles auto dealers have filed suit to stop enforcement of Regulation W, restricting consumer credit. . . . UE local leaders approved a Westinghouse agreement for an 11-cent raise plus a reopen in five months. . . . An agreement was reached in the six-week strike of newspaper mailers and delivery drivers in Pittsburgh. . . . AFL teachers in Chicago have asked for a pay raise. . . . UAW Local 51 (Plymouth) demanded an end to secret negotiations at Chrysler. . . . Ford workers at Windsor, Canada, turned thumbs down on Walter Reuther's five-year contract. . . . joint wage negotiations were begun by Distributive Workers District 65 with nearly all major department stores in New York. . . .

15-Cent Beer

The Agriculture Department predicts the nation's fourth largest crops this year. . . . But the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that prices for most key foods in New York City were still rising in October. . . . Medium rental for vacant apartments in New York is \$91. . . . Beer in New York will go up to 15 cents a glass soon. . . . Attorney General McGrath was urged to file an anti-trust suit against the newsprint industry which recently raised prices again. . . . Stock prices went up immediately after election results were announced. . . .

A petition drive for an FEPC in Baltimore will get underway soon. . . . "The American, 1950," exhibition at Bristol opened with the unfurling of a banner from the balcony, reading: "Return Paul Robeson's passport." . . . The ICC finally ordered the Southern Railway to end Negro degradation in its dining cars. The case was begun six years ago. . . . O. John Rogge withdrew from the defense of the Trenton Six. . . . The American Civil Liberties Union blasted the witchhunts against teachers in New York. . . . Two more Un-American Committee victims, Mrs. Helen Bryan and Mrs. Ernestina Fleischman, of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, began serving sentences for contempt of Rankin. . . .



ROBESON

The present federal rent law permits local communities to extend controls by either popular vote or local government decision providing the action is taken before the end of the year. In the last election 200 communities voted to extend control for another six months until June 30, 1951, making some 500 cities and towns which have taken advantage of the law's "local option" clause to continue curbs.

Flushed by his electoral victory, Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) has already predicted that Congress will not renew rent controls. He said he was against a special rent law despite the continued housing shortage and that if any rent legislation was passed he preferred to see it tied to wages and prices.

★

WHAT IS IN STORE for the great mass of Americans if rent controls are not continued can be seen by what happened in Louisville, Ky., where part of the city is controlled and another section decontrolled. A rental survey by the U. S. area rent office revealed that a four-room unit not under control rents at \$100 monthly while another unit of the same size several blocks away rents for \$62.50. In another case a four-room apartment, uncontrolled, rents for \$25 weekly, compared with \$63 monthly for a controlled



apartment of like size in the same neighborhood.

Another survey on rents in New York State also revealed that the bulk of all rent increases in the decontrolled areas were in the low rent categories, 63 percent being in units renting for less than \$30 per month prior to the decontrol date. Over half rose at least 25 percent, with an average rent increase in the 25 to 40 percent range.

★

THE HOUSING CRISIS which continues unabated because of the rise in the number of American families and the inadequate building program for low income groups will grow even worse if rent curbs are dropped. Landlords, always hungry for increased profits, are waiting for the day to pounce on rent ceilings and demolish them.

In New York City, landlords are looking forward to Dec. 1 regulations which will permit them, according to the Dewey rent law, new rent gouges. Tenants are preparing to pack the Nov. 22 meeting scheduled by the State Rent Commission to demand continuation of rent controls without boosts. State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick is expected to submit a decontrol plan for the state by Jan. 15, 1951.

Chinese Delegation Of 9 Flying to UN

Nine representatives of the Central People's Government of China are winging their way toward Lake Success and the United Nations as this is being written. The press and the Truman Administration have generally sought to suppress the stated purpose of the Chinese spokesmen in coming to the UN—to obtain a peaceful settlement of the Korean war and to safeguard the peace in Asia and the world.

The action of the Chinese government in rejecting the UN Security Council bid to discuss the Chinese "intervention" in Korea, while accepting the invitation to press its charges of Truman-MacArthur aggression in Formosa, has non-plussed and outraged the supporters of Wall Street policy.

China served notice, thereby, that it considers as the main threat to peace in Asia the spread of the war in Korea to the Chinese mainland, and that this threat centers in the Truman's "armed intervention in Korea" and "armed aggression" against Formosa.

CHINA'S REPLY to the UN bid, rejecting discussion of the "one-sided and malicious" MacArthur report of Peking's alleged intervention in Korea, has evoked hysterical denunciation from the press and radio, which had foreseen a free-for-all of indiscriminate slander against China, a sort of Senator McCarthy spectacle on an international scale.

Instead, the Chinese representatives are expected to press proposals for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, as a basis for the establishment of peace on the peninsula. The Chinese are expected to point to the illegal and unilateral seizure of Formosa and the many MacArthur violations of China's mainland, as evidence of Washington's hostile and aggressive policy.

State Dep't Map Shows Tibet Is Part of China

WASHINGTON.—The map of China, published by the State Department, shows that Tibet is where the Chinese Communists have always said it was—in China.

The map is contained in the State Department's White Paper on China, issued Aug. 9, 1949. It reveals that Tibet is a province of China.

The White Paper also reveals that Formosa is part of China, just as the Chinese Peoples Republic has claimed since seizure of the island by the U. S. Navy under President Truman's orders.

THE WILLINGNESS of the People's Government to send its representatives thousands of miles to appear before a world body, which has refused to grant membership to China's lawful government should demonstrate to the people of our own country who it is that truly seeks to safeguard the peace.

The Peking government's comment that the Chinese volunteers in Korea are in the tradition of Lafayette's volunteers in our own American revolution was under-scoring, meanwhile, the fact that it is armed U. S. power in Asia which is the outside, intervening force.

Peace-loving Americans will thus have, in the presence here of the first official representatives of People's China the opportunity for renewed insistence on the adoption through the UN of measures to halt the Korea war and prevent its spread to China and the world.

Protests Scorch Attlee's Ban on Peace Congress

Prime Minister Clement Attlee's scheme to shatter the Second World Peace Congress backfired this week as world protest rose against his action that banned most of the delegates from entering England.

Five-sixths of the American delegation of 65 was excluded from Britain. Included were such religious and Negro leaders as Mrs. Theresa Robinson of Washington, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the International Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Rev. Willard Updike, of New Haven, executive secretary of the National Labor and Religious Foundation. Many clergymen and 15 trade unionists, elected by their co-workers, were barred.

The congress adjourned to Warsaw, Poland where great celebrations were held greeting the peace pilgrims.

Attlee promptly received scorching wires of protest from many Americans like the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation to the Second World Congress; the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, the National Conference of Labor Peace.

The Sponsoring Committee's cable, signed by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Cambridge, acting chairman, said in part:

"We are in a sad and dangerous state if an effort of Communists to meet with the Communists in this situation proves successful. . . . strikes and other forms of democratic trade unionism.

Union Leaders Call Fight-Back Parley

Called on the initiative of 10 nationally known leaders of progressive unions, a conference of labor delegates from all parts of the country will be held in Washington November 28 to develop a united struggle against new attacks to reac-

tion. It will be held in Turner's Arena, 1341 "W" St., N.W., Wash-

ington, D.C.

The issues stressed by the 10 signers of the call are the threat of a wage freeze; the demand of a rollback in prices and effective rent control and repeal of the Taft-Hartley, McCarran and Magnuson laws, the latter a measure hitting at seamen.

The opening of the conference is timed with the second day of the reconvened session of Congress. The conference call and arrangements are being handled from the National Labor Conference, 210 W. 50 St., New York.

Delegates are requested from national or local bodies, regardless of union affiliation.

THE CALL was signed by:

Harry Bridges, president, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union; Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Hugh Bryson, president, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards; Arthur Osman, president, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America; Joseph Selly, president, American Communications Association; Ernest deMaio, president, District 11, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; Grant Oakes, secretary-treasurer, District 11, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America; James McLeish, president, District 4, United Electrical,

Radio and Machine Workers of America; Abram Flaxer, president, United Public Workers of America.

"Failure on the part of labor NOW to fight for the immediate repeal of these undemocratic and un-American laws and the wage freeze will pave the way for additional legislation of this nature and for a further worsening of the economic status of American workers," warned the call.

The call cited the skyrocketing profits of corporations and the new moves to shift the growing war burden on the backs of the workers.

The move for the conference is also supported actively by a number of city mutual aid bodies consisting mainly of independent progressive unions in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other areas.

BRIDGES

GOLD

Phone Workers Screened For Anti-Union 'Loyalty'

Bell Telephone confronted its employees with its own special "loyalty oath"—a pledge to pass picket lines—before they could return to their jobs. This ultimatum has resulted in the lockout of an estimated 15,000 workers of company's long lines division from coast to coast because they refused to pass pickets of Western Electric, the maintenance and equipment division of the 43-state Bell system.

The strike of 16,000 Western Electric and 16,000 Michigan Bell workers rounded out the first week with the union invoking a "on-again off-again" picketing policy to harass and "confuse" the company's efforts to keep the system going through strikebreakers.

It was when pickets were taken off in many parts of the country that the company admitted through a spokesman, that it queried the returning workers not directly affected by the walkout:

"Are you prepared to work regularly?"

When asked what that means, the manager usually explained, to conform to the most elementary

Steel Negotiations Put Off 'Indefinitely'

Steel wage negotiations in the industry were postponed indefinitely as Philip Murray, president of the union departed for Chicago for preliminary meetings and sessions of the CIO's convention there. This means that talks are unlikely to resume until after November 25.

"Will you pass picket lines?"

Upon receiving a negative reply the returning worker would be told "Sorry, your place has been filled."

The Communication Workers of America, the striking CIO union, moved immediately to file charges of unfair labor practices. The company's action is viewed as a direct blow at the right of employees

principle of unionism—never to pass a picket line of strikers.

Meanwhile, the strike struggle sharpened. A large mobilization of Philadelphia police battled pickets for nearly an hour in an effort to clear them from the entrance to the Trinity Exchange Building. Eleven were arrested.

Southern leaders of the CW threatened to extend the strike to the 50,000 members of the CW in that area if the company's lockout campaign continues.

The company also issued a statement from its New York office announcing plans to hire strikebreakers to bring "relief to loyal employees" being overworked.

THE LOCKOUT TECHNIQUE of the company came close on the heels of an order to the vast legal staff in the 43 states affected by the strike to move immediately for injunctions on the basis of the "Little Taft-Hartley" statutes on the books of most states. Within three days injunctions were either obtained or were in process of consummation in at least eight states.

Alabama granted a statewide injunction. Indiana's major cities invoked restraints on picketing. Injunctions were also issued in Cincinnati, Des Moines, Illinois, Oregon and hearings were due in New Jersey for a statewide ban.

The strike broke out after election day, 14 months after futile negotiations began on a wage reopener. The company now wants to tie up the CWA with an 18-month pact without a reopener and offers an average of 11 cents an hour to be distributed on a "merit" basis at the company's own discretion.

The union is seeking a higher raise and a contract of only one year.

IUE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTION REVEALS FACTIONAL SPLIT

EAST PITTSBURGH.—Election of officers in the IUE-CIO local, which won collective bargaining rights in the huge Westinghouse Electric plant last spring in a close vote, revealed anew the unprincipled factionalism and opportunism of the IUE leadership.

There are about 14,000 employed in the plant, several thousand of whom are claimed by the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions. The UE, Independent, has retained a large number of members in spite of its loss of representation rights. The total vote for IUE candidates for president was 7,384, about one-half of the total of workers employed.

There were five slates of candidates. None of the officers elected got over a third of the total vote, with the exception of one of the candidates for chief steward, who got slightly over a third. The elected business agent got only a fourth of the total vote.

The new executive board includes two women, elected trustees, and one Negro who was re-elected to the board.

Charles Copeland, the elected president, was formerly business justice

agent. Wm. Peeler, the lone Negro on the executive board, who was also elected division steward in the copper mill and Linhart section, immediately upon Copeland's election blasted him with the charge that: "The hate ticket has won."

Peeler predicted that Copeland "will most certainly see to it that no Negro gets a break in the Westinghouse plant." Peeler has also accused Copeland of trying to get rid of the only Negro girl in the IUE local office.

An 11th-hour stay of execution was won this week for the seven young Negroes of Martinsville, Va., by the combined efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, and the National Civil Rights Congress.

Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia granted the 60-day stay on the eve of the execution dates—Nov. 17 and Nov. 20—of the framed victims of Virginia's Jim Crow Lynch-

The Governor announced that he was postponing the death-dates to allow the U. S. Supreme Court to pass on a petition for a writ of certiorari filed by attorneys of the NAACP following the Virginia Supreme Court's rejection of their petition for writs of habeas corpus.

However, the Governor was also confronted by the prospect of a national pilgrimage-crusade to Richmond to demand a full pardon of the seven. The crusade was organized, in accordance with the division of labor among the in-

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

The Real Branch Rickey Story

NOW THAT BRANCH RICKEY has departed the Brooklyn scene, let's look back into the question of his role in ending baseball Jim Crow. Was he the lonely big wheel thinking it up and doing it all by himself, as he likes to have people think, and as the movie "The Jackie Robinson Story" pretends? Hardly. In fact, Mr. Rickey was AGAINST signing Negro players and was just smart enough to make the first move and cash in when he felt the pressure of the fans making a little democracy inevitable. Here is some baseball history:

Rickey took over from erratic Larry MacPhail as Brooklyn General Manager in 1943. As head man, he was in full charge. Wanting to know where he stood on the vital question of Negro players, the Communist Party of Brooklyn carried on a whirlwind petition drive in the winter of '43, collecting tens of thousands of signatures in a matter of weeks from the ordinary Joe on the streets who puts it on the line at Ebbets Field come summer time.

With this huge stack of petitions, a delegation came to see Rickey. It was headed by the late New York City Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione, and included Mrs. Lillian Gates, Howard Johnson (who was soon to volunteer for combat duty in a mixed battalion and wind up with two purple hearts and a lot of Nazi lead), and Nat Low, then sports editor of this paper.

Rickey refused to see the delegation. He sent out an assistant who said he would meet only with Councilman Cacchione and Low. The assistant doubletalked around the subject for more than an hour, refusing to answer Cacchione's simple question as to whether the Dodgers were ready to scout and sign "qualified Negro players. When it was plain that Rickey's answer was "no," Cacchione arose and told the assistant, "If this is the way the owners feel, the people of Brooklyn will give you the only answer you understand. Then you'll sign a different tune."

THEN CAME the winter meeting, and the dramatic moment when Paul Robeson insisted on addressing the magnates, and the late Commissioner Landis hesitated, then said OK. Robeson, introduced by Landis as "one of the most famous men in the world and a great American," spoke with eloquence and force for about twenty minutes on democracy and Americanism, was applauded, and left.

The stenographic record of what followed, never before revealed, was obtained by Nat Low, and shows that Landis said that it should be announced that Robeson's speech was "considered," but "that the matter is a matter for each club to determine in getting together its baseball team; that no other solution than that, in view of the nature of the operations, is possible."

Here comes Mr. Rickey again. "Mr. Commissioner . . . some of our clubs are beset with a great many petitions and a great many visitations, such as you saw here today. That they become embarrassing is not the point; they become time-taking, and, from a publicity standpoint, they become important. Is it in order for a club to say that this is a matter requiring not only our league consideration, but joint consideration, and that the club itself is not able to give further statements than it has now given, whatever that is?"

Get this now! Rickey, "embarrassed" by the fan pressure for democracy, is trying to get off the hook by "suggesting" to Landis that the magnates tell anti-Jim Crow fighters that the question of signing Negro players cannot be decided by one team but is a league matter.

The move failed because Landis had no desire to be shoved back onto the hot seat again. In 1942, under the insistent pressure of the rising campaign, and with over a million signatures piled high on his desk, he had finally announced that the matter was up to the clubs. Now he had to tell Rickey that further evasiveness was "indefensible . . . suspicious men might think that . . ." Rickey interrupted ruefully, "Yes, that is right."

FINALLY, WHEN the Daily Worker in company with a Negro newspaper, brought three Negro players up to the wartime Bear Mountain camp of the Dodgers for a spring tryout in 1945, Rickey stalled, finally, gave them a farcical "tryout" of twenty minutes, and then forgot the whole thing.

With this example, nine days later three young Negro athletes named Jackie Robinson, Sam Jethroe and Marv Williams walked into the training camp of the Boston Red Sox and asked to be judged. The embarrassed Sox bigwigs hemmed and hawed and "couldn't see" the players, writing off Robinson and Jethroe as not a big league caliber!

Branch Rickey weighed everything, and being a smart businessman, knowing he was licked, decided to turn it into a good thing for himself.

All right. He made the first move. Good. But when he starts piously posing as the only one who ever thought about it or did anything about it, that's the time to dig up the record.

A forthcoming, documented book by Nat Low, starting with the beginning of the historic campaign in 1946 and going into complete detail on the things touched on here, is something you'll want to read.

11th-Hour Stay Spurs Fight for Martinsville 7

interested groups, by the Virginia Committee and the Civil Rights Congress. As scheduled, it was to be led by prominent citizens from more than a score of states.

IN ADDITION, worldwide protests against the impending legal lynching of the seven men had been organized by the Civil Rights Congress. A few hours before Gov. Battle granted the stay of execution, he had received the crusade's request for an audience coupled with a protest from the

World Federation of Trade Unions, representing 78,000,000 workers throughout the world. Leading officials of two important national unions, the Packinghouse Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, had also wired protests.

At Richmond, a statewide conference to save the youths begins today under the auspices of the Virginia Committee. Invitations were issued to all unions, churches, fraternal and civic organizations to send delegates.

Steel City Phone Workers Picket Main Bell Exchanges

PITTSBURGH. — Some 500 workers, of whom 100 are employed in the Western Electric plant and 400 are WE installation workers employed in most of the 39 Bell Telephone Co. exchanges here and in nearby cities, walked off their jobs in a CIO Communications Workers Union strike.

Picket lines were thrown around the big Bell Telephone Co. building and the other main exchanges. The 600 Long Lines employees, mostly women long distance switchboard operators and skilled plant equipment, transmission and testboard men workers, refused to cross the picket lines. Chief steward J. D. Dunphy of CWA's Division 10 announced the long distance workers were supporting the strike 100 percent.

MASSING OF 100 policemen at the telephone company's main building downtown on the first day of the strike was pointed to by Dunphy as "an awful lot of officers to be standing around, doing nothing, when they might be employed on more important duty elsewhere. There were from four to six policemen for each of our pickets," he charged.

Eighty percent of the pickets on Armistice Day were ex-GIs, "who normally would have been marching in the Armistice Day parade," he declared. Pickets work in two-hour shifts.

On the other hand, Mayor David Lawrence and the police heads were complimented by H. K. Gregory, district manager for the telephone company, on the "swell" job the city police have been doing. "The mounted officers," he said, "are doing especially effective work." In past years one of the bitterest complaints of union workers was the way in which mounted police officers rode into peaceable crowds and labored workers right and left with their riot sticks.

THIS "ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE WORK" resulted in a series of disturbances Nov. 10 at the building, as a result of which eight strikers were arrested, including John Shaffer, president of CWA Division 10, and two policemen. At a hearing the next morning before Magistrate John J. Fiourucci, one striker was fined \$10 and the other strikers were released.

The two policemen were also released but have been suspended from duty pending hearings before

the Police Trial Board. Assistant Chief of Police Andrew Charles said the officers had been drinking.

The "crime" of the striker who was fined seems to have been that he called a telephone company investigator "the same thing President Truman tagged on a certain Washington columnist," according to the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter.

The reference is to Drew Pearson whom the President publicly termed a "S of B."

Phila. NAACP

(Continued from Page 1)
States brand of democracy to the world.

THE NAACP LEADERSHIP first tried to apply its new line last February at the Emergency Mobilization on Civil Rights in Washington where registering delegates were screened by an assortment of social Democrats and Trotskyites to be sure progressives were barred.

This policy was continued at the Boston national convention this summer where an anti-Communist resolution was pushed through, giving the national board power to investigate and lift the charters of branches.

The Philadelphia branch has had a progressive history. It opened this fall's activity with a vigorous campaign against police brutality in several sections of the city. For a long time the national office has been trying to squelch the most militant voices here. With the aid of some local members here, influenced by a handful of Trotskyites, the national office was led to believe it could step in and take over the local branch.

THE PROGRAM of division and disruption which Walter White and his followers are attempting to start here in Philadelphia has already been tried by labor bureaucrats in both AFL and CIO, making the workers the real victims of their policy. Just so, the Negro people themselves, not the so-called "Communists" will be the casualties if this policy succeeds here.

The situation at this point requires unity of all those anxious to strengthen and build the fight for Negro rights against any efforts to disrupt and destroy the local organization.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)
demagogically claiming that under their leadership developments never would have reached the fighting stage.

THE GOP VICTORY does not by any means indicate an endorsement by the people, especially by the workers' of GOP policies.

Rather it points up again the confusion existing in the minds of the people on how to best achieve their hopes for peace, civil rights and economic security. Deluged by the propaganda that the two-party system is inviolable, they turn from one to the other of the big business parties in a futile search for fulfillment of their aspirations.

It is here that the possibility of a third party breakthrough IN THE NEAR FUTURE EMERGES.

Progressive Party workers found in their recent campaign, limited as it was, an unprecedented response and willingness by the voters to listen to their program.

Despite limited manpower and financial resources, the Progressives estimate their statewide candidates directly reached more than 60,000 persons. In addition thousands more were reached by a number of radio broadcasts and one television show.

Wherever they went, and significantly their audiences mainly were composed of workers and the Negro people, they found a searching

for the right answers, an eagerness to accept and read Progressive literature.

MOST IMPORTANT they found thousands are cynical about the old parties, seeing little difference between either of them.

Why then wasn't there a greater Progressive vote?

The conclusion reached is that the voters as yet are not convinced that the Progressives offer a practical alternative. Despite their opposition to war, the voters are not yet sure of the soundness of the Progressive's peace program, that it is "genuine American."

Progressives are convinced, however, that these currents among the voters can result in a major third party breakthrough if the election drive is conducted 12 months in the year.

If the voters see and hear the Progressives not just before election day but every day and every week of the year.

If the campaign is not confined to general agitation but is organized so that voters are visited all year round, so that struggles on specific issues are conducted all year around in which the voters see the Progressives in action.

These progressives are looking NOW toward the 1951 mayoralty race in Philadelphia and are beginning NOW to put their program before the people of this state.

Pgh. CP Leaders Face 20 Years In Prison for Books by Marx

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH. — The indictments returned by the October Grand Jury against the three Communist leaders here—Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James H. Dolsen—for alleged violation of the state anti-sedition law are alike.

In legal verbiage they charge in 12 variations that the accused were Communist Party organizers, lecturers and speakers; that they published, distributed, sold and gave away Communist literature and had such in their possession. This "unlawful" literature, which they did "feloniously and wilfully sell, give away, have in their possession and distribute" are specified as the following:

The Communist Manifesto; Foundations of Leninism; State and Revolution; Communist Party in Action; Stalin's speeches; History of Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Foster's Twilight of World Capitalism; Stalin Is Leading Us to the Victory of Communism, and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

As any intelligent person knows, these books and pamphlets have been circulated for years; some, such as the Manifesto, for a century. They are—and have been—sold in bookstores in this country and all over the world. Most of them can be found in any large public library.

All these alleged activities of the defendants encouraged a certain person and persons whose name and addresses are to this Inquest (grand jury) unknown to commit sedition, it is alleged.

Such acts, it is asserted, aimed at the overthrow by force and violence of the government of Pennsylvania and the U. S., brought them into contempt, etc.

JUDGE MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO, Grand Inquisitor and self-ordained prosecutor, seems to have been particularly angered by the following characterizations of American capitalism in its present imperialist stage. They are taken from William Z. Foster's book The Twilight of Capitalism, which was seized as evidence.

American capitalism is like a sort of monster parasite, living on the body of the rest of world capitalism. It is cannibalistically devouring the other capitalist countries and growing fat on their life substance.

American imperialism is like a monstrous, all-consuming spider. It has sucked up most of the available gold supplies of the capitalist world and hoarded them away at Fort Knox. It has made nearly



STEVE NELSON

Murray Aims at USWA Pay Hike By CIO Meeting

PITTSBURGH. — The annual convention of the CIO, which opens in Chicago Monday, was counted on as a factor for "special" efforts to reach an agreement at yesterday's resumption of contract negotiations between the CIO United Steelworkers and U. S. Steel, with its six major subsidiaries.

"Close observers," according to the union paper—the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter—, point out that if Philip Murray can report a "satisfactory" settlement by the opening of the convention it would start proceedings off "on a jubilant note." Such a report would evidently redound to his credit and bolster up a fading prestige.

Meanwhile U. S. Steel has further strengthened its position as the biggest factor in the industry and further fortified itself against the union by merging four of its principal subsidiaries into a new concern to be called the U. S. Steel Co.

Subsidiaries thus combined into a single operating unit are the U. S. Steel Corp. of Delaware, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., H. C. Frick Coal Co. and the U. S. Coal & Coke Co.

Every Reader Get a Reader

Who told the true story of what happened in Korea?

Which paper carried the fight to prevent the legal murder of the Martinsville Seven?

Who showed what the results would be from the shackling of the workers with the five-year contracts, wage freezes, escalators?

Who brought to light the enormous profits of the bosses, the swindling of the workers through high prices and increased taxes?

Only one newspaper, the Pennsylvania Worker. Why? Because it is a paper dedicated to aiding the workers' and poor farmers' struggles. It is a paper that takes its stand against the Wall Street warmongers,

the rising tide of fascism, the destruction of civil liberties.

It is the paper of the people fighting for a better life. It names names. It produces facts on Big Business and its agents in the labor movement. For that reason it is the best known labor paper in Pennsylvania and the most hated by the bosses and their stooges.

The editors and circulation staff of this paper call upon our readers to join the current drive to build our circulation in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Specifically, we are after 1,380 new and renewed subscriptions, including subs through the mail and home delivery subs.

The drive ends Dec. 15, so get in there and work to build freedom's press. Let the slogan be: Every reader get a reader.



ILLINOIS
DU SABLE
EDITION

The Worker

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November 19, 1950
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Your Paper Needs You!

THIS IS AN APPEAL you don't get very often. Once a year, we ask you to set some other important things aside and help us build the circulation of this paper.

This time the appeal is a little more urgent than ever before. And we'll tell you why.

1951 can be a year of decision—in favor of peace and progress. It can be a year when we unite the people for an effective struggle for better living standards, for civil rights, for the stoppage of the redbaiting hysteria.

We can win an FEPC in the Illinois Legislature.

We can make gains in housing that will stop the carnage in the firetraps of Chicago.

We can clean some of the fakers and grafters out of the City Hall in the coming mayoralty and aldermanic elections.

But most important—we can throw a decisive weight on the side of peace as the Truman Administration juggles the life-and-death of millions in its aggressive maneuvers in Asia.

"All that because I get a few more subscriptions for the Illinois-DuSable Edition of The Worker?" you may ask.

No, of course not. There's plenty more for all of us to do. But we need help. And that help can come from the people who will begin to read our paper each week.

Maybe you've asked yourself this question: "How come we aren't already in World War III? Why is it that there is no full-blown fascism in America today? Certainly, the big-wigs in America want it—but what's stopping them?"

The people are stopping them. The people have upset their time-table of war and fascism. But the danger is still there. And the danger will grow—unless we can bring greater unity and clarity and militancy among greater sections of the people.

That's what's involved in the getting of readers for the Illinois Worker. It's as simple as that.

You know people who are "good people but a little confused." If they could only learn the truth, you say. Well, this is your chance. They can get as much out of this paper as you are getting. They can become active in the fight for peace and a better life! The can be a deciding factor in changing the present disastrous course of our nation.

Briefly, the goals are these: (a) to renew all subs which expire in the period of the drive Dec. 1-Feb. 12; (b) to get hundreds of new subscriptions; (c) to build bundle orders and home delivery routes in every community.

For yourself, we ask you to renew your own sub and get several more readers. And we want to count on some of the most politically-conscious builders of our press to do the kind of job they've done in past years—and more.

5 CHILDREN DIE IN BUS HOME FIRE

— See Back Page —



THE PROPOSAL of delegates to the Chicago Committee for Labor Unity (above) for a national labor demonstration against the McCarran Act resulted this week in the calling of a nationwide parley in Washington on Nov. 28. Inset: Maurice Travis and Ray Dennis of the Mine-Mill Union, and Grant Oakes, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, who were among the Chicago signers of the call to the national parley.

THE JUDGE WHO OWED DEFENDANTS

\$500,000

— See Page 3 —



A MEETING OF SHOP WORKERS IN THE SOVIET UNION
TRACTOR WORKERS-US, USSR

Two Letters--Symbol of Mankind's Peace Hopes

CHICAGO.—Two groups of tractor workers this week completed an exchange of letters that symbolize the peace hopes of mankind.

One group works in the Melrose Park plant of International Harvester. The other group works in the tractor plant in Stalingrad, USSR.

These letters, written simply and directly, deal with comparative working conditions in the two plants. They also reflect the kind of warm brotherhood that explains why co-existence of two social diverse orders is possible—in the face of every effort of Wall Street to see them at war.

LAST FALL, a group of workers in the Melrose Park plant got the idea of sending a letter to the men who build tractors in the Soviet Union.

The six men who signed it said, "We want to learn something about you," and said they would be glad to answer any questions in return.

"We feel that if the ordinary rank-and-file worker of your country and our country get to know each other, we can do much to promote friendship and understanding and further the cause of world peace," the Melrose Park IHC workers wrote. "This, we feel, is a vital necessity for the welfare of the people of your country and our country and also for the rest of the world."

HERE IS the text of the reply from Stalingrad:

Dear friends:

We are very pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter. We strongly believe, just as you do, that the establishment of friendly contact between the workers of our two countries will undoubtedly bring the consolidation of world peace.

The working people of this country, along with all common people throughout the world, do not want a new war, calling for millions of new victims. The workers of our plant have unanimously joined their voice of protest to the demand of the Soviet people to put an end to the armed intervention of foreign imperialists in the Korean People's Republic and to barbarous annihilation of peaceful populations.

DURING THE heroic defense of Stalingrad, our plant and the workers' settlement were the site of severe battles. The Hitlerite robbers smashed our plant and our dwelling houses to the ground.

On the places of these ruins and ashes new buildings of the plant, more spacious than before, were erected. At the present moment, the number of tractors produced is two and a half times that of the pre-war years.

The workers' quarters ("workers' town") have been built anew. The automechanic institute, a higher educational institution, attached to the plant, has resumed its work. The workers of the plant, continuing their regular work, receive higher technical education at this institute. Many of them are released from work and are granted state scholarships. A polyclinic and a hospital in the town have also been completely rehabilitated. The Soviet legislation provides free medical aid for all citizens of the USSR and their families.

DURING THE period of sickness, the workers, engineering personnel and office workers,

receive their wages out of the funds of state social insurance, which is fully supervised by our plant trade union committee.

The Stalingrad tractor plant has its own rest home and sanatoria, where the workers rest and receive medical treatment during their annual holidays. Our trade union organization allocated more than two million roubles out of the social insurance fund for medical treatment and recreational facilities of the workers.

All the children of our workers attend free schools situated in our workers' town. In summer they spend their vacations in the pioneer rest homes on the Volga River. The trade union organization spends large sums of money to maintain such pioneer rest homes.

THE MAJORITY of the workers of the plant live in comfortable modern houses. The government assigns large sums for the construction of new dwelling houses for the workers of the plant.

The plant trade union organization engages in various activities; it organizes socialist emulation for the successful fulfillment of the state production plans; it supervises the observance of the obligations stipulated in the collective agreement signed by the plant trade union committee and the administration; it has control over social insurance; it pays benefits and allowances in case of temporary disability; distributes passes to sanatoria and health resorts, etc.

You ask how our two countries could live in peace. Our leaders and teacher, Comrade Stalin, in the talk with Harold Stassen, member of the Republican Party of the U. S. A., pointed out that, for peace among peoples, there must be a wish for peaceful cooperation. Where there is such a wish, the cooperation is quite possible, even though their economic system might be different.

THE WORKERS of our plant fully agree with these words of Comrade Stalin and they believe that, for the establishment of a lasting and stable peace between our peoples, it is necessary that the government of the USA should strive for such a peace.

Such is the basis for peaceful relations between our two countries.

In your letter you wrote that we may feel free to ask you any questions about yourselves. Our workers have many questions concerning your country which are not exactly clear to them. We seize this opportunity of asking you some of them. As to the rest, we hope to let you know in our next letter.

First of all—our workers would be interested to know about the system of wages and social insurance at your plant. For example, will the worker get his wages during his sickness?

Our workers would greatly appreciate if you could answer these questions.

With fraternal greetings, the workers of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant:

Audrey Belousov, blacksmith
Peter Prudnik, steel founder
Peter Samsonov, turner
Vassily Plastikov, moulder
Ivan Aksinenko, fitter
Boris Rodin, moulder
Anatoly Pimengik, turner
Fedor Grebenuk, steel founder
Nikolai Bykov, moulder
Evdolii Kochetova, turner, member of the Trade Union Central Committee

ILLINOIS

III. Delegates to LYL Parley Named

CHICAGO.—Young workers, Negro and white, from plants all over Illinois gathered in Chicago on Nov. 12 to attend the state convention of the Illinois Labor Youth League. Recognizing that the working youth, particularly young Negro workers, are hardest hit by Wall Street's war drive, the delegates outlined a vigorous program to:

- Make their demand for peace effective through constant activity.
- Insist on recognition for People's China.
- Support a mass campaign to free Lt. Leon Gilbert and to end Jim Crow in the armed forces.

WITH THE ELECTION of 20

Demand U.S. Act to Settle Korea Crisis

CHICAGO.—A peaceful solution of the new war crisis in Korea was urged on President Truman and U.S. delegates in UN this week by the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace.

Bernard Lucas, chairman, expressed the organization's alarm over the latest developments in Korea and demanded that the U.S. take steps toward achieving the following:

1. An immediate truce in the fighting in Korea under supervision of the Security Council.

2. Admission of New China to the UN, and recognition by the United States.

3. A negotiated settlement of Korean war by the reconstituted Security Council, on the basis of the original proposals of Prime Minister Nehru of India.

"All American working men and women, and their organizations, should join us in urging these measures as not only in the best interests of Labor, but as vital to the safety and welfare of the entire American people," said Lucas.

Telegrams urging these proposals were sent by Lucas to Dr. Ales Bubler, present president of the Security Council of the UN.

delegates to the National LYI convention in New York Nov. 25-26, state chairman Earl Durham declared:

"In preparation for the first historic national convention of the Labor Youth League, we must realize that the major question facing the youth today is the struggle for peace. We must launch a campaign against the militarization program set up by Wall Street for American young people and an all-out attack against the vicious Jim Crow patterns in the armed forces as exemplified by the case of Lt. Gilbert."

POINTING OUT that although most American youth are still not in uniform, the militarization program affects every phase of their lives, Durham continued:

"Young men cannot find employment. Government figures indicate some three-quarters of a million teen agers among the fully unemployed. We are told our futures hold only constant and expanding military programs for the rest of our lives."

"We are told that every able-bodied young American faces at least 30 months in the army. And Negro youth," Durham declared, "are finding the militarization program particularly deadly. Jim Crow in the armed forces has revealed its full ugliness under conditions of a war against the colored peoples in the Far East."

What's On?

CHICAGO

DANCE AND CABARET Entertainment. Prizes. Dancing. Drinks. Food. Saturday, Nov. 18. PE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley. Admission 75¢. Benefit Tenants Fighting Fund. Auspices Chicago Tenants Action Council.

MASS MEETING AND RALLY to Save the Bill of Rights. Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 Leavitt. Saturday, Nov. 25 at 8 p.m. Hear William L. Patterson, "Report from Europe," Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and others. Sponsored by Civil Rights Congress of Illinois.

BILL OF RIGHTS CONFERENCE. Midwest Conference to uphold the Constitution and to repeal the McCarran Law. Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 25 and 26. Shoe Workers Union Hall, 1632 N. Milwaukee. \$1.00 registration fee for delegates and individuals. Sponsored by Civil Rights Congress of Illinois, H.A. 7-6391.

"STORM OVER ASIA," movie and symposium. Hear Rev. William T. Baird, chairman, Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives and Grahame Dolan, Educational Director, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland. Friday, Dec. 1, 7:30 p.m. Admission free. Arranged by Chicago Labor Conference for Peace.

WELCOME HOME for the delegates to the World Peace Conference, Saturday, Dec. 9, 8 p.m. at PE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley. Entertainment, Charlie Chaplin Film Festival. Admission 50¢. Sponsored by Labor Conference for Peace.

ILLINOIS DuSABLE EDITION

The Worker

Send ad material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 208 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 6-5580.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH

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Union Leaders Call Fight-Back Parley

Called on the initiative of 10 nationally known leaders of progressive unions, a conference of labor delegates from all parts of the country will be held in Washington November 28 to develop a united struggle against new attacks to reaction. It will be held in Turner's Arena, 1341 "W" St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The issues stressed by the 10 signers of the call are the threat of a wage freeze; the demand of a rollback in prices and effective rent control and repeal of the Taft-Hartley, McCarran and Magnusson laws, the latter a measure hitting at seamen.

The opening of the conference is timed with the second day of the reconvened session of Congress. The conference call and arrangements are being handled from the National Labor Conference, 210 W. 50 St., New York.

Delegates are requested from national or local bodies, regardless of union affiliation.



BRIDGES GOLD

THE CALL was signed by:

Harry Bridges, president, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union; Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Hugh Bryson, president, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards; Arthur Osman, president, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America; Joseph Selly, president, American Communications Association; Ernest deMaio, president, District 11, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; Grant Oakes, secretary-treasurer, District 11, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America; James McLeish, president, District 4, United Electrical,

Radio and Machine Workers of America; Abram Flaxer, president, United Public Workers of America.

"Failure on the part of labor NOW to fight for the immediate repeal of these undemocratic and un-American laws and the wage freeze will pave the way for additional legislation of this nature and for a further worsening of the economic status of American workers," warned the call.

The call cited the skyrocketing profits of corporations and the new moves to shift the growing war burden on the backs of the workers.

The move for the conference is also supported actively by a number of city mutual aid bodies consisting mainly of independent progressive unions in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other areas.

Phone Workers Screened For Anti-Union 'Loyalty'

Bell Telephone confronted its employees with its own special "loyalty oath"—a pledge to pass picket lines—before they could return to their jobs. This ultimatum has resulted in the lockout of an estimated 15,000 workers of company's long lines division from coast to coast because they refused to pass pickets of Western Electric, the maintenance and equipment division of the 43-state Bell system.

The strike of 16,000 Western Electric and 16,000 Michigan Bell workers rounded out the first week with the union invoking a "on-again off-again" picketing policy to harass and "confuse" the company's efforts to keep the system going through strikebreakers.

It was when pickets were taken off in many parts of the country that the company admitted through a spokesman, that it queried the returning workers not directly affected by the walkout.

"Are you prepared to work regularly?"

When asked what that means, the manager usually explained,

principle of unionism—never to pass a picket line of strikers.

Meanwhile, the strike struggle sharpened. A large mobilization of Philadelphia police battled pickets for nearly an hour in an effort to clear them from the entrance to the Trinity Exchange Building. Eleven were arrested.

The company also issued a statement from its New York office announcing plans to hire strikebreakers to bring "relief to loyal employees" being overworked.

THE LOCKOUT TECHNIQUE of the company came close on the heels of an order to the vast legal staff in the 43 states affected by the strike to move immediately for injunctions on the basis of the "Little Taft-Hartley" statutes on the books of most states. Within three days injunctions were either obtained or were in process of consummation in at least eight states.

Alabama granted a statewide injunction. Indiana's major cities invoked restraints on picketing. Injunctions were also issued in Cincinnati, Des Moines, Illinois, Oregon and hearings were due in New Jersey for a statewide ban.

The strike broke out after election day, 14 months after futile negotiations began on a wage reopener. The company now wants to tie up the CWA with an 18-month pact without a reopener and offers an average of 11 cents an hour to be distributed on a "merit" basis at the company's own discretion.

The union is seeking a higher raise and a contract of only one year.

IUE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTION REVEALS FACTIONAL SPLIT

EAST PITTSBURGH.—Election of officers in the IUE-CIO local, which won collective bargaining rights in the huge Westinghouse Electric plant last spring in a close vote, revealed anew the unprincipled factionalism and opportunism of the IUE leadership.

There are about 14,000 employed in the plant, several thousand of whom are claimed by the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions. The IUE, Independent, has retained a large number of members in spite of its loss of representation rights. The total vote for IUE candidates for president was 7,384, about one-half of the total of workers employed.

There were five slates of candidates. None of the officers elected got over a third of the total vote, with the exception of one of the candidates for chief steward, who got slightly over a third. The elected business agent got only a fourth of the total vote.

The new executive board includes two women, elected trustees, and one Negro who was re-elected to the board.

Charles Copeland, the elected president, was formerly business justice.

Steel Negotiations Put Off 'Indefinitely'

Steel wage negotiations in the industry were postponed indefinitely as Philip Murray, president of the union departed for Chicago for preliminary meetings and sessions of the CIO's convention there. This means that talks are unlikely to resume until after November 25.

"Will you pass picket lines?"

Upon receiving a negative reply the returning worker would be told "Sorry, your place has been filled."

The Communication Workers of America, the striking CIO union, moved immediately to file charges of unfair labor practices. The company's action is viewed as a direct blow at the right of employees to conform to the most elementary

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

The Real Branch Rickey Story

NOW THAT BRANCH RICKEY has departed the Brooklyn scene, let's look back into the question of his role in ending baseball jimmie. Was he the lonely big wheel thinking it up and doing it all by himself, as he likes to have people think, and as the movie "The Jackie Robinson Story" pretends? Hardly. In fact, Mr. Rickey was AGAINST signing Negro players and was just smart enough to make the first move and cash in when he felt the pressure of the fans making a little democracy inevitable. Here is some baseball history:

Rickey took over from erratic Larry MacPhail as Brooklyn General Manager in 1943. As head man, he was in full charge. Wanting to know where he stood on the vital question of Negro players, the Communist Party of Brooklyn carried on a whirlwind petition drive in the winter of '43, collecting tens of thousands of signatures in a matter of weeks from the ordinary Joe on the streets who puts it on the line at Ebbets Field come summer time.

With this huge stack of petitions, a delegation came to see Rickey. It was headed by the late New York City Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione, and included Mrs. Lillian Gates, Howard Johnson (who was soon to volunteer for combat duty in a mixed battalion and wind up with two purple hearts and a lot of Nazi lead), and Nat Low, then sports editor of this paper.

Rickey refused to see the delegation. He sent out an assistant who said he would meet only with Councilman Cacchione and Low. The assistant doubletalked around the subject for more than an hour, refusing to answer Cacchione's simple question as to whether the Dodgers were ready to scout and sign qualified Negro players. When it was plain that Rickey's answer was "no," Cacchione arose and told the assistant, "If this is the way the owners feel, the people of Brooklyn will give you the only answer you understand. Then you'll sign a different tune."

THEN CAME the winter meeting, and the dramatic moment when Paul Robeson insisted on addressing the magnates, and the late Commissioner Landis hesitated, then said OK. Robeson, introduced by Landis as "one of the most famous men in the world and a great American," spoke with eloquence and force for about twenty minutes on democracy and Americanism, was applauded, and left.

The stenographic record of what followed, never before revealed, was obtained by Nat Low, and shows that Landis said that it should be announced that Robeson's speech was "considered," but "that the matter is a matter for each club to determine in getting together its baseball team; that no other solution than that, in view of the nature of the operations, is possible."

Here comes Mr. Rickey again, "Mr. Commissioner . . . some of our clubs are beset with a great many petitions and a great many visitations, such as you saw here today. That they become embarrassing is not the point; they become time-taking, and, from a publicity standpoint, they become important. Is it in order for a club to say that this is a matter requiring not only our league consideration, but joint consideration, and that the club itself is not able to give further statements than it has now given, whatever that is?"

Get this now! Rickey, "embarrassed" by the fan pressure for democracy, is trying to get off the hook by "suggesting" to Landis that the magnates tell anti-jimmie fighters that the question of signing Negro players cannot be decided by one team but is a league matter.

The move failed because Landis had no desire to be shoved back onto the hot seat again. In 1942, under the insistent pressure of the rising campaign, and with over a million signatures piled high on his desk, he had finally announced that the matter was up to the clubs. Now he had to tell Rickey that further evasiveness was "indefensible . . . suspicious men might think that. . . . Rickey interrupted ruefully, "Yes, that is right."

FINALLY, WHEN the Daily Worker in company with a Negro newspaper, brought three Negro players up to the wartime Bear Mountain camp of the Dodgers for a spring tryout in 1945, Rickey stalled, finally gave them a farcical "tryout" of twenty minutes, and then forgot the whole thing.

With this example, nine days later three young Negro athletes named Jackie Robinson, Sam Jethroe and Marv Williams walked into the training camp of the Boston Red Sox and asked to be judged. The embarrassed Sox bigwigs hemmed and hawed and "couldn't see" the players, writing off Robinson and Jethroe as not a big league caliber.

Branch Rickey weighed everything, and being a smart businessman, knowing he was licked, decided to turn it into a good thing for himself.

All right. He made the first move. Good. But when he starts piously posing as the only one who ever thought about it or did anything about it, that's the time to dig up the record.

A forthcoming, documented book by Nat Low, starting with the beginning of the historic campaign in 1936 and going into complete detail on the things touched on here, is something you'll want to read.

11th-Hour Stay Spurs Fight for Martinsville 7

An 11th-hour stay of execution was won this week for the seven young Negroes of Martinsville, Va., by the combined efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, and the National Civil Rights Congress.

Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia granted the 60-day stay on the eve of the execution dates—Nov. 17 and Nov. 20—of the framed victims of Virginia jimmie lynch-

isted groups, by the Virginia Committee and the Civil Rights Congress. As scheduled, it was to be led by prominent citizens, from more than a score of states.

IN ADDITION, worldwide protests against the impending legal lynching of the seven men had been organized by the Civil Rights Congress. A few hours before Gov. Battle granted the stay of execution, he had received the crusade's request for an audience with a division of labor among the in-

World Federation of Trade Unions, representing 78,000,000 workers throughout the world. Leading officials of two important national unions, the Packinghouse Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, had also wired protests.

At Richmond, a statewide conference to save the youths begins today under the auspices of the Virginia Committee. Invitations were issued to all unions, churches, fraternal and civic organizations, coupled with a protest from the

They Lived in a Bus-- And Died in It!

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Five small charred bodies spoke eloquently this week of Chicago's illegal housing black market and of the City Administration that fosters it.

They were the Negro Dean and Johnson children, the oldest four years old, who died in the blazing ancient bus that served as their home—for \$42 a month.

After the tragedy, last Monday morning, police suddenly found that the rental of this life-menacing fire-trap was in-violation of a half-dozen laws. But it was never any secret that two families lived there—or that there are dozens like it that only disaster ever brings into the limelight.

THE POST-MORTEM was given by a neighbor who lives nearby: "There's only one thing that will stop these firetrap deaths—more housing that Negro families can move into."

They were the words of community-minded Melvin Rush, who runs a poolhall nearby at 3558 Ellis. Rush told of how he had watched the already-packed ghetto neighborhood further crammed with Negro families to the point where anything is rentable at high rates.

The influx had come mainly from the demolition of rental housing in the nearby area where the New York Life Insurance Co. is scheduled to build its "Project 1" luxury apartments.

"THE POPULATION here has tripled since last February, when they began evicting people from Project 1," Rush told the Illinois-DuSable Worker. "There's no place else for Negro people to go, so they just jammed in here where it was already terribly overcrowded. That's the real cause of this tragedy."

Monday afternoon, the old bus where the John-

sons and Deans lived, palisaded by huge tenements, was still standing in the trash-littered alley at 3545 Ellis. City garbage collectors, who obviously hadn't been around for months, put in an appearance to make things more presentable for newspapermen, politicians and blue-ribbon juries.

SOMEONE SUGGESTED that the fire-racked hull be carted down to the City Council chambers, where aldermen recently made hash out of the public housing program and Mayor Kennelly killed the Carey anti-discrimination ordinance.

"When are the housing hogs going to stop murdering little children?" a bitter housewife asked reporters.

It was the third such tragedy in weeks. At 1145 Washburne, four Negroes were similarly killed in an old stable where they lived.

Patterson to Speak at CRC Rally, Nov. 25

CHICAGO.—William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting here on Saturday evening, Nov. 25, 8 p.m., at the Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Patterson will report on his recent trip to Europe and on the latest developments in the struggle against the war-born suppression of civil rights.

The mass meeting will be a highlight of a two-day Bill of Rights Conference, to be attended by some 400 delegates from the Middle West.

THE FIGHT to repeal the McCarran Act will be the central theme of the conference session which will be held at the Shoe Workers Hall, 1632 N. Milwaukee.

beginning at 11 a.m. on Saturday morning, Nov. 26.

Lester Davis, Illinois CRC Executive Secretary indicated a large attendance at the conference is expected. Applications for delegate credentials have come in from Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minnesota, East St. Louis and other midwestern cities.

DECLARING that "the office-holders in Washington, D. C. who



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Says Voters Sought Peace in Election

CHICAGO.—An almost unanimous verdict by the press and the politicians was cited here today to show that when the people of Illinois defeated Sen. Scott W. Lucas, they were calling for a change in the aggressive U. S. foreign policy.

The accumulated evidence on the real meaning of the election was presented last week by Gil Green, state chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, speaking to a packed auditorium in the first of a series of forums on topical issues.

"What the people were trying to express in their own confused way was that they want peace," said Green. "The election results confirm our estimate that the Administration is carrying out an unpopular war program in Asia and that the peace sentiment among the American people is growing rapidly."

HE CITED the statement of Illinois Democratic leader Jacob M. Arvey, who declared after the election, "The people are afraid their boys are going to war—and they took it out on us."

One of the most revealing post-election statements was an editorial in the Republican Chicago DAILY NEWS, commenting that "the overwhelming Republican majorities do not spell out plainly what the voters want."

"They do state emphatically that the people are dissatisfied with some present policies and conditions," the Daily News declared, "Most of all, in our judgement, the people do not want war."

THE DAILY NEWS editorial added that "there is an element of irony in the nation's turning to the Republicans for assurance that there will be no war."

Green dealt with the reasons why voters in this state were impelled to throw their votes to the ultra-reactionary Republican, Everett M. Dirksen, pointing out that there was no other alternative to Lucas.

He also showed why there was no breakaway from the two old parties, even in states where the people were presented with a clear-cut choice.

GREEN URGED the left forces not to let themselves be cut off from the main body of labor and progressive voters—especially in the trade union movement. He pointed to the possibilities for a broad progressive coalition in the Chicago mayoral and aldermanic elections of next February.

Claude Lightfoot, Illinois secre-

tary of the Communist Party, spoke on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, pointing out that over the last 33 years, "many peoples are learning from the Soviet example."

"It is the miracle of the 20th Century," he said, "that out of backward Russia came a social order which surpasses the United States in production, in raising the living standards of the people, in providing them with cultural opportunities, in building a new species of human beings who have gained new heights in security and freedom, of physical and mental health."

MOLLIE WEST, organization secretary of the Communist Party, was chairman of the forum, announcing that another session will be presented in January, dealing with "What's Ahead for American Labor."

Among the highlights of the meeting was the appearance of Josephine Grayson, the wife of one of the "Martinsville Seven," who announced the news that the doomed Negro frameup victims had been granted a stay of execution.

James Keller, one of the men recently arrested here in the McCarran Law roundup of foreign born, called for repeal of the police-state act, pointing out that "we are but the first casualties in the line of fire."

Labor Chiefs Set Up Roosevelt Scholarships

CHICAGO. — (FP). — Three union leaders—AFL Pres. William Green, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Int'l. Assn. of Machinists—have joined together to sponsor and establish a \$100,000 Samuel Gompers Memorial Fund to be presented to Roosevelt College at endowment ceremonies in December.

Proposed by the union officials as part of this year's nationwide observance of the 100th anniversary of Gompers' birth, the fund will be a permanent memorial to the pioneer AFL leader.

The money will be used to provide scholarships, improve educational facilities and to develop greater labor education opportunities at Roosevelt College.

Students on 3 Illinois Campuses In Drive for McCarran Repeal

CHICAGO.—Students on three campuses here this week secured thousands of signatures on petitions demanding the repeal of the McCarran Law as a threat to academic freedom.

A council of representatives from numerous student groups was circulating the petitions at the

University of Chicago.

At Roosevelt College, a committee of 100 students sponsored a statement condemning the police-state law, which the student body was being asked to sign.

A similar petition campaign was reported in progress at Northwestern University.

'Dime, Please!' Ill. Bell Asks

CHICAGO.—"Dime, please," will be Illinois Bell Telephone Company's demand on public phone-users—if the company wins its plea before the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The profit-rich phone company, which was given an additional \$23 million annual rate boost just a year ago, petitioned for the 10-cent phone call rate this week, pleading extreme poverty.

Illinois Bell's parent company, the American Telephone & Telegraph, is profiting this year to the tune of \$327 million, the greatest net income of any year in its history.

Buddy, can you spare a dime?

Postpone Conference

CHICAGO.—The temporary postponement of a conference to build the Illinois-DuSable Edition of The Worker was announced this week.

The date of the conference, slated for Nov. 19, was pushed ahead to allow more time for organizations to get into the swing of the circulation drive and will be held late as one of the high points in the campaign. The date will be announced.

Mr. Carson suffered a miscar-

riage four days later, the direct result of rough handling by the mobsters and freight.

Police Officer James Barry testified before Judge Morrissey that he and other police arrested ten men on the corner of 93rd and Commercial shortly after the fight. Two of them were identified on the spot by Mr. Carson. He and his wife also pointed out three more of their assailants in the police station.

All ten were held for disorderly conduct and discharged the following morning.

Garment Workers Drop to Lower Weekly Pay

CHICAGO.—Garment workers, lowest paid of any manufacturing industry in the state, dropped to lower weekly earnings, according to latest bulletin of the Illinois Department of Labor.

The average weekly pay of the apparel workers dropped from \$44.16 in August to \$42.92 in September.

Despite the fact that the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers recently signed a two-year contract, the workers in that industry receive by far the lowest of all non-agricultural workers in Illinois.



NEW JERSEY EDITION

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Letters Urge Marc: 'Keep Up the Fight'

Rep. Vito Marcantonio is still "our Marc" to the people in the 18th Congressional District. Here are some expressions of that from the scores of letters, wires and messages that poured into Rep. Marcantonio's office in the days following the election.

"Let me tell you why I voted for you and why I shall always vote for you . . ." wrote a German-American baker.

"One Sunday I took a walk down to your headquarters and saw living testimony to your integrity and your love for humanity . . . wrote a Czech worker.

"Please accept me as one of yours . . ." said a Puerto Rican mother.

A Spanish letter, five written pages on both sides, pledged devotion and effort "from the whole family" to Marcantonio "and your fight for the people."

A JOINT LETTER from a Spanish-speaking family and an Irish working couple, said in part:

"Just a few lines hoping it finds you in the blessings of God's Good Grace. As for us and Mr. and Mrs. T . . . of . . . Third Ave., and their family, we are our lowest in spirit because of the outcome of

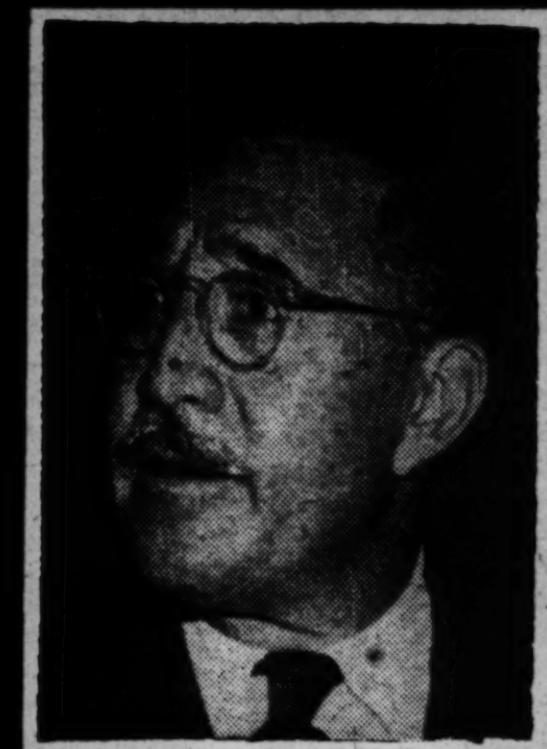
the election. We did our best but it was not good enough. We just came back from talking with Mr. G . . . who owns the grocery store at . . . and he asked to find out if you are going to go on as usual. We really need you now more than ever."

★

MARCANTONIO, plunging into the task of building the American Labor Party, the first party in the 18th C. D., into the strongest political organization in the city, said "I never felt more confident of ultimate victory than I do now." He pointed to the election returns in his district which showed he received 16 percent more votes than in 1948. His vote of 35,835 was 42 percent of the total vote and was 11,000 more than his 3-party opponent receive on the Democratic line, 15,000 more than the Republican line and 30,000 than the Liberal line.

"The people are with us and I'll be around long after the coalition leaders are finished," Rep. Marcantonio said.

THE JUDGE WHO OWED THE DEFENDANTS \$500,000



— See Page 3 —

MILLIONS FACE RENT HIKE

Tenants Expected to Jam Nov. 22 Hearing

By Louise Mitchell

One of the paramount issues facing Congress when it reconvenes Nov. 27 is the question of rent control. Rent curbs are slated to end in more than 2,000 communities Dec. 31, when federal controls end in all cities that have not voted to continue them.

The present federal rent law permits local communities to extend controls by either popular vote or local government decision providing the action is taken before the end of the year. In the last election 200 communities voted to extend control for another six months until June 30, 1951, making some 500 cities and towns which have taken advantage of the law's "local option" clause to continue curbs.

Flushed by his electoral victory, Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) has already predicted that Congress will not renew rent controls. He said he was against a special rent law despite the continued housing shortage and that if any rent legislation was passed he preferred to see it tied to wages and prices.

★

WHAT IS IN STORE for the great mass of Americans if rent controls are not continued can be seen by what happened in Louisville, Ky., where part of the city is controlled and another section decontrolled. A rental survey by the U. S. area rent office revealed that a four-room unit not under control rents at \$100 monthly



bulk of all rent increases in the decontrolled areas were in the low rent categories, 63 percent being in units renting for less than \$30 per month prior to the decontrol date. Over half rose at least 25 percent, with an average rent increase in the 25 to 40 percent range.

THE HOUSING CRISIS which continues unabated because of the rise in the number of American families and the inadequate building program for low income groups will grow even worse if rent curbs are dropped. Landlords, always hungry for increased profits, are waiting for the day to pounce on rent ceilings and demolish them.

In New York City, landlords are looking forward to Dec. 1 regulations which will permit them, according to the Dewey rent law, new rent gouges. Tenants are preparing to pack the Nov. 22 meeting scheduled by the State Rent Commission to demand continuation of rent controls without boosts. State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick is expected to draw up a decontrol plan for the state by Jan. 15, 1950.

while another unit of the same size several blocks away rents for \$62.50. In another case a four-room apartment, uncontrolled, rents for \$25 weekly, compared with \$63 monthly for a controlled apartment of like size in the same neighborhood.

Another survey on rents in New York State also revealed that the



The Worker Circulation Drive Starts—See P. 4

See Puerto Rico Gov't Losing Grip on Unions

By Abner W. Berry

SAN JUAN, P.R.—The tight government control over the main trade union center here, the General Confederation of Workers (CGT-CIO), is threatened as an aftermath of the Nationalist-led uprising of Oct. 30. Although the government functionaries who act as leaders of the CGT from top to bottom have kept the workers from speaking out on the independence issue, the 125,000 sugar workers have been making known their dissatisfaction with the economic setup.

Scanning the News

Bribery in Bonn

Intimidation against lawyers defending civil liberties cases has become so great that the 11 Communist leaders were unable to get nationally prominent constitutional lawyers to argue their appeal before the Supreme Court. That, despite the fact that many of the lawyers approached agree the Smith Act (under which the 11 were framed) is unconstitutional. As a result, the defendants have appealed to attorneys in other countries—Herbert Evatt, of Australia; D. N. Pritt, of Great Britain—to help argue the case. . . .

The Student Council of the New York School of Social Work, a Columbia University graduate school, has called upon all U. S. students to join in a drive to repeal the McCarran Act. . . . The Supreme Court agreed to review the Wisconsin law barring strikes in public utilities. . . .

Left and rightwing Japanese unions have been blasting MacArthur's freeing of war criminals. . . . Pastor Martin Niemoeller declared that 80 percent of Germany is against rearmament. . . . Western Germany is being



PRITT

Barbed Wire

rocked by charges of bribery involving one-fourth of the lower house of the Bonn Parliament. . . . U. S. troops marching into a new supply depot at Bordeaux found signs declaring: "Bordeaux for the French and America for the Americans." . . . Austrian prices took another jump though wages remain frozen. . . .

Poland is offering coal at cheap prices to Western Europe, which faces a bleak winter because it can't afford to pay the price for U. S. coal, which Marshall Plan officials insist must be used. . . . Coal prices in China were reduced 24 percent. . . . Farm workers in

Pavia province, Italy, won a 32-day strike. . . . All branches joined in calling a nationwide strike for wage increases. . . .

The Cuban House of Representatives reiterated its demand that Puerto Rican Nationalist leader Albizu Campos not be harmed. . . . The Confederation of Mexican Youth condemned repressive measures in Puerto Rico. . . . Rep.-elect Donovan, who defeated Marcantonio in a three-party gangup, wants the Puerto Rican area of East Harlem, supporters of Marcantonio (about 60 percent), "behind barbed wire." . . .

Profits for American Telephone & Telegraph the first nine months of this year were 27 percent above the first nine months of last year—but telephone workers are still being locked out. . . . Los Angeles auto dealers have filed suit to stop enforcement of Regulation W, restricting consumer credit. . . . UE local leaders approved a Westinghouse agreement for an 11-cent raise plus a reopeners in five months. . . . An agreement was reached in the six-week strike of newspaper mailers and delivery drivers in Pittsburgh. . . . AFL teachers in Chicago have asked for a pay raise. . . . UAW Local 51 (Plymouth) demanded an end to secret negotiations at Chrysler. . . . Ford workers at Windsor, Canada, turned thumbs down on Walter Reuther's five-year contract. . . . Joint wage negotiations were begun by Distributive Workers District 65 with nearly all major department stores in New York. . . .

15-Cent Beer

The Agriculture Department predicts the nation's fourth largest crops this year. . . . But the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that prices for most key foods in New York City were still rising in October. . . . Medium rental for vacant apartments in New York is \$91. . . . Beer in New York will go up to 15 cents a glass soon. . . . Attorney General McGrath was urged to file an anti-trust suit against the newsprint industry which recently raised prices again. . . . Stock prices went up immediately after election results were announced. . . .

A petition drive for an FEPC in Baltimore will get underway soon. . . . "The American, 1950," exhibition at Bristol opened with the unfurling of a banner from the balcony, reading: "Return Paul Robeson's passport." . . . The ICC finally ordered the Southern Railway to end Negro degradation in its dining cars. The case was begun six years ago. . . . O. John Rogge withdrew from the defense of the Trenton Six. . . . The American Civil Liberties Union blasted the witchhunts against teachers in New York. . . . Two more Un-American Committee victims, Mrs. Helen Bryan and Mrs. Ernestina Fleischman, of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, began serving sentences for contempt of Rankin. . . .

By BERNARD BURTON.



ROBESON

Chinese Delegation Of 9 Flying to UN

Nine representatives of the Central People's Government of China are winging their way toward Lake Success and the United Nations as this is being written. The press and the Truman Administration have generally sought to suppress the stated purpose of the Chinese spokesmen in coming to the UN—to obtain a peaceful settlement of the Korean war and to safeguard the peace in Asia and the world.

The action of the Chinese government in rejecting the UN Security Council bid to discuss the Chinese "intervention" in Korea, while accepting the invitation to press its charges of Truman-MacArthur aggression in Formosa, has non-plussed and outraged the supporters of Wall Street policy.

China served notice, thereby, that it considers as the main threat to peace in Asia the spread of the war in Korea to the Chinese mainland, and that this threat centers in the Truman's "armed intervention in Korea" and "armed aggression" against Formosa.

IRONICALLY, Tomas Mendez Mejias, another Munoz stooge who was recruited from the ranks of the ward politicians, is president of the CGT and carried the fight against Ramos Antonini.

The Munoz government struck back with the unusual act of condemning Mendez Mejias in a joint resolution of both Puerto Rican Houses. This resolution, it was hoped, would hold in line the party functionaries who control sections of the CGT throughout the country. The resolution was followed by a strong statement by the governor himself attacking the CGT president.

Now that the governing party, led by Munoz, has pitted itself against every one of its former allies in trying to smother the Puerto Rican cry for independence, it would like to continue the appearance of labor support.

RAMOS ANTONINI was CGT public relations secretary, and represented the group at all international gatherings, thereby assuring the government of the right to speak for labor. Ramos is not only one of the leading politicians, but is also one of the country's leading businessmen and lawyers.

The outcome of the dispute is not clear at this writing, but there is fear that another split may occur in the CGT, further atomizing the labor movement. Another such split was forced by Munoz back in 1945 producing the CGT (autentico). It is hoped by progressives here that the rank and file can win the right in this controversy to run its own union and take its place in the ranks of the independence fighters. It is this outcome which the government fears.

Both the U. S. House Subcommittee on Education and Labor and CIO representative George De Nucci are presently in Puerto Rico to aid the government in maintaining its present dominant position in that section of the labor movement which contains the main body of the country's sugar workers. De Nucci has made known his intentions of ironing out the differences between the two leaders and to leave the economic conditions of the workers exactly as they are.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee's scheme to shatter the Second World Peace Congress backfired this week as world protest rose against his action that banned most of the delegates from entering England.

Five-sixths of the American delegation of 65 was excluded from Britain. Included were such religious and Negro leaders as Mrs. Theresa Robinson of Washington, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the International Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Rev. Willard Uphaus, of New Haven, executive secretary of the National Labor and Religious Foundation. Many clergymen and 15 trade unionists, elected by their co-workers, were barred.

The congress adjourned to Warsaw, Poland where great celebrations were held greeting the peace pilgrims.

Attlee promptly received scorching wires of protest from many Americans like the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation to the Second World Congress; the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, the National Conference of Labor Peace.

The Sponsoring Committee for Peace protested "the unwarranted exclusion of fifteen American trade union representatives elected by their membership to attend the World Peace Congress."

"We are in a sad and dangerous state if an effort of Communists to meet with non-Communists for the sake of peace, which strikes at the very heart of democracy, is to be banned."

State Dep't Map Shows Tibet Is Part of China

WASHINGTON.—The map of China, published by the State Department, shows that Tibet is where the Chinese Communists have always said it was—in China.

The map is contained in the State Department's White Paper on China, issued Aug. 9, 1949. It reveals that Tibet is a province of China.

The White Paper also reveals that Formosa is part of China, just as the Chinese Peoples Republic has claimed since seizure of the island by the U. S. Navy under President Truman's orders.

THE WILLINGNESS of the People's Government to send its representatives thousands of miles to appear before a world body which has refused to grant membership to China's lawful government should demonstrate to the people of our own country who it is that truly seeks to safeguard the peace.

The Peking government's comment that the Chinese volunteers in Korea are in the tradition of Lafayette's volunteers in our own American revolution was underscored, meanwhile, the fact that it is armed U. S. power in Asia which is the outside, intervening force.

Peace-loving Americans will thus have, in the presence here of the first official representatives of People's China the opportunity for renewed insistence on the adoption through the UN of measures to halt the Korea war and prevent its spread to China and the world.

Protests Scorch Attlee's Ban on Peace Congress

Prime Minister Clement Attlee's scheme to shatter the Second World Peace Congress backfired this week as world protest rose against his action that banned most of the delegates from entering England.

Both groups. This is an open admission that fear of discussion has replaced loyalty to the principle of freedom.

BRITAIN, ITSELF, was the scene of uproar as spokesmen from all strata of the land lambasted the Attlee Government. Labor MP's rose in the House of Commons to demand an explanation for this scandal which put Britain's "tradition of free speech" to shame before the world.

The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives wired the British Ambassador in Washington that though its members, scientists, educators, clergy, did not endorse the peace congress they believed there was "no monopoly on the discussion for peace." They excoriated the British government's actions.

The National Labor Conference for Peace protested "the unwarranted exclusion of fifteen American trade union representatives elected by their membership to attend the World Peace Congress."

The trade unionists called on all unions in the country to protest this shooting-down which strikes at the very heart of democracy.

"We are in a sad and dangerous state if an effort of Communists to meet with non-Communists for the sake of peace, which strikes at the very heart of democracy, is to be banned."

"We are in a sad and dangerous state if an effort of Communists to meet with non-Communists for the sake of peace, which strikes at the very heart of democracy, is to be banned."

Calif. Progressive Vote Nears 350,000

SAN FRANCISCO. — Volunteer workers continued to try and find out how many votes the Independent Progressive Party received in last Tuesday's election. With reports available from 13 of the state's 58 counties, George Walsh, IPP candidate for secretary of state, had 231,751 votes, IPP state headquarters here said.

Walsh, who received 127,621 votes in Los Angeles county, 34,512 in San Francisco and 26,605 in Alameda county, appeared sure, observers felt, of topping the 350,000 mark.

And there were indications that John A. Peterson, the IPP's candidate in the Eighth Congressional district, comprising San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties, would wind up with better than 30,000 votes.

Peterson, a railroad machinist running against an entrenched Republican, John Z. Anderson, previously polled 12,039 votes in San Mateo county. This brings his total for the district, minus Santa Clara county, to 14,985. Santa Clara county returns, observers felt, should double this total.

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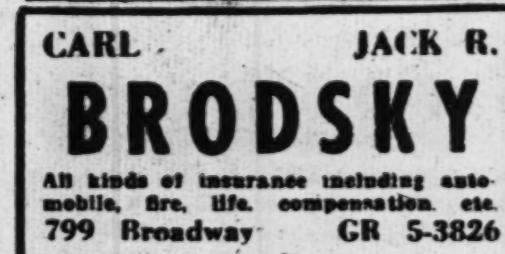
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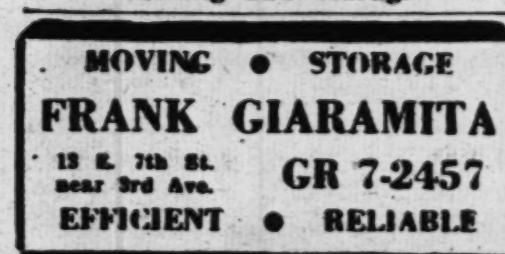


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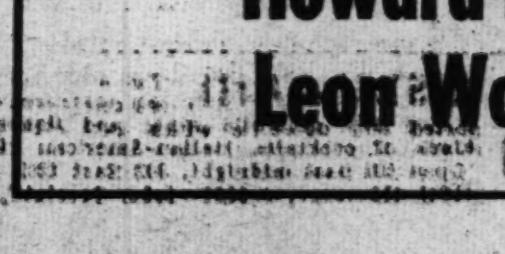
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GEORGE WALSH

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PUERTO RICO TODAY

Eye Witness Report by

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MERCEDES ARROYO

Puerto Rican-American Leader of New York City

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11th-Hour Stay Spurs Fight for Martinsville 7

An 11th-hour stay of execution was won this week for the seven young Negroes of Martinsville, Va., by the combined efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, and the National Civil Rights Congress.

Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia granted the 60-day stay on the eve of the execution dates—Nov. 17 and Nov. 20—of the framed victims of Virginia Jimcrow lynch justice.

The Governor announced that he was postponing the death-dates to allow the U. S. Supreme Court to pass on a petition for a writ of certiorari filed by attorneys of the NAACP following the Virginia Supreme Court's rejection of their petition for writs of habeas corpus.

However, the Governor was also confronted by the prospect of a national pilgrimage-crusade to Richmond to demand a full pardon of the seven. The crusade was organized, in accordance with a division of labor among the in-

terested groups, by the Virginia Committee and the Civil Rights Congress. As scheduled, it was to be led by prominent citizens from more than a score of states.

*

IN ADDITION, worldwide protests against the impending legal lynching of the seven men had been organized by the Civil Rights Congress. A few hours before Gov. Battle granted the stay of execution, he had received the crusade's request for an audience coupled with a protest from the World Federation of Trade Unions, representing 78,000,000 workers throughout the world. Leading officials of two important national unions, the Packinghouse Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, had also wired protests.

At Richmond, a statewide conference to save the youths begins today under the auspices of the Virginia Committee. Invitations were issued to all unions, churches, fraternal and civic organizations to send delegates.

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Launch 'Freedom of Press' Sub Drive

NEWARK—The New Jersey Worker Press Committee this week launched a statewide "Freedom of the Press" circulation drive as part of a national campaign for 20,000 new Worker readers.

The committee, headed by Martha Stone, Charles Nusser

and John F. Norman, said the objectives of the three-month drive are to renew all expiring subs and to make substantial gains in new subs and bundle orders for The Worker, as well as to advance Daily Worker circulation in the state.

"Actually, what we are fight-

ing for in this press drive is not circulation alone, but the civil liberties of the American people," the committee declared. "That means freedom of the press; it means the right of Americans to read and think progressively; it means, too, the

legality of the Communist Party.

"The Daily Worker and The Worker are not organs of the Communist Party. But they are unique among American papers in that they tell the truth. They are Marxist papers, pointing the way to socialism and helping to

organize the American workers' struggles now for peace, civil rights and a decent standard of living."

As a pre-drive indication, the committee pointed out Daily Worker circulation has already risen 30 percent in New Jersey in the past month.

2 NEW JERSEY WOMEN FLY TO WORLD PEACE PARLEY

TOMS RIVER.—Two New Jersey farm women were among the American delegation that flew to Sheffield, England, this week to attend the Second World Congress for Peace. They are Mrs. Frances Leber, editor of the Eastern Union Farmer, and Mrs. Louis M. Lager, wife of a prominent shore region department store owner and a leader of Women for Peace of Monmouth and Ocean Counties.

It is not known, as The Worker goes to press, whether Mrs. Leber and Mrs. Lager flew on to Warsaw, Poland, where the Congress was welcomed after the British government made it impossible for the delegates to meet in Sheffield.

The two New Jersey women's leaders had no trouble getting passports. Mrs. Ruth Fishstein, president of Women for Peace of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, said: "Women for Peace is inter-

ested only in working for a lasting world peace. If this is identical with the aims of various church, civic and political groups, it is because peace is the most patriotic wish and need of true Americans. We are sending a delegate because we feel it is necessary to support all genuine movements for peace."

Women for Peace is a broad membership organization which is known throughout the two-county area for its peace efforts. It recently sponsored a regional peace conference that was attended by delegates from numerous civic, church and labor organizations.

J. C. Vote Shows Gag Law Protests

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 15.—"Even while Jersey City police, under order of Public Safety Director Charles S. Witkowski, were busy devising methods of rounding up local Communists for failing to bow to a city ordinance requiring them to register by 4 p.m., Red voters flocked to the polls in surprising numbers to cast ballots for two Jersey City Freeholder candidates running on the Communist ticket."

That is how the conservative Hudson Dispatch reported the official Jersey City returns of 538 votes for David White, Communist Freeholder nominee, and 557 for his running-mate, James Evans. The Jersey City vote was part of a Communist tally of 1,187 for the county. Countywide, the Communist vote registered a 29 percent gain over comparable county totals in the last off-election year of 1946.

Political observers, said the Dispatch, "estimated there was an average of slightly more than 30 Communist votes per ward. They attributed the large turnout of Red voters to a protest against the local registration ordinance."

Communist returns elsewhere in the state showed 3,211 for Elwood Dean, candidate for County

An analysis of New Jersey's election results by Martha Stone, chairman of the N. J. Communist Party, will appear in the New Jersey Worker next week.

Clerk in Essex—a marked increase over last year's 914 votes; 991 for Shirley Miller, who ran second highest of all independent candidates for Freeholder in Passaic County; 304 for Timothy Adams, Camden County Freeholder candidate, and 176 for Bert Salwen, running for Freeholder in Mercer County.

Carl Holdeman, state CIO president, and AFL leader Louis Marciante both hailed as "victories" the fact that incumbent Democratic Congressmen were not swept out of office in New Jersey as they were in other key states. State Congressional composition remains at nine Republicans, four Democrats.

Mrs. Katharine Van Orden, Progressive candidate for Congress in the 12th District, drew 2,204 votes. Mrs. Katharine Frances Leber, Progressive Third C. D. nominee, got 900 on incomplete returns.

Third Ward Stirred as Cops Invade Church

By Mary Adams Taylor

NEWARK—Demands for an end to police brutality against the Negro people have been brought to a head here by the brazen invasion of church services by two Newark cops who forced their way into the Abyssinia Baptist church to make an arrest.

Widest support is being expressed in the Third Ward for the

Rev. R. P. Means, pastor of the church and a member of the local assistance board of the city welfare department, who has demanded that Public Safety Director John Keenan dismiss Detectives Philip (Red) Smith and Arthur Shine.

Rev. Means was in the pulpit reading during the meditation period of morning services Sunday, Oct. 22, when the cops forced their way in and, in spite of the pastor's

protests, arrested Raymond West on a \$13 larceny charge.

Delegations to Keenan's office were kept waiting four days before Rev. Means turned the matter over to an attorney and publicly announced the outrage. Then Keenan sought to whitewash the Nazi-like incident, saying: "So far as I know, they were doing police work. If they created a disturbance that is something different."

Apparently Keenan could see no "disturbance" in the invasion itself—an act never heard of in connection with a white church.

The cops' forcible entry of Abyssinia Church follows a recent curfew order in which Keenan decreed the 3rd Ward out of bounds for "outsiders."

Rev. Means told my husband, Howard Taylor of the Trenton Six Committee of the Civil Rights Congress: "I am not fighting for myself, but for the dignity of the Negro people. We must realize that it has come to this."

My husband spoke at Abyssinia Church last week, noting the tie-up between the church invasion, the case of the Martinsville Seven and the frameup of the Trenton Six. The people of the church, with a membership of 2,000, are pledged to an all-out fight.

Up 'n' Down Jersey

HEY! THAT'S RIGHT!

REPRINT, WITHOUT COMMENT, one (1) editorial from the Camden Courier-Post. Title was "This Settles All Arguments":

"The politicians and commentators have been falling all over themselves explaining and interpreting the results of the Nov. 7 election.

"They might have spared themselves the trouble. Here is the true dope, straight from the feedbag:

"The election didn't really mean a thing. The new Congress won't differ a bit from the old. The balloting was only competition between two equally reactionary bourgeois parties, the Democrat and the Republican.

"Source of this authoritative and soothing pronouncement: the newspaper Pravda."

AMBOY AFTERMATH

IF YOU'RE LOOKING for the key to the election results pretty nearly all over the country—in which the voters, resentful at the Truman Administration's pro-Big Business, pro-war course, fumbled into the equally blind Republican alley—maybe you'll find it in the little city of South Amboy.

Amboy, you'll recall, was the tragic victim of America's first major Cold War disaster—first, that is, before Korea. The town has been strictly Democrat for 10 years. But last Tuesday, in a tight 2024-to-1841 tussle, the voters turned out and defeated Democratic Mayor John D. Leonard.

Was it—or wasn't it—because Truman didn't lift a finger to settle the damage claims of ruined Amboy citizens . . . who would never have suffered their tragic losses in the first place if it hadn't been for the Big Business war policy that turned their town into a munitions dump?

NON-SPORTS DEPT

IN CASE YOU WERE THINKING sports has nothing to do with white-supremacy politics, have another think about the gala celebration down New Brunswick way two weeks ago—the one built up around the Rutgers-Brown "Hall of Fame" game. 31 GRIDIRON IMMORTALS, the headlines blared, were to be on hand to be honored by Gov. Driscoll and Jersey's state university. The Chamber of Commerce boys dug back to 1919 for their "greats," including even a beefy gent named Ira (Buck) Rodgers of West Virginia who was feted by the Touchdown Club. But uninvited was a Rutgers alumnus—merely the greatest All-American ever to tear down the field on the banks of the old Raritan . . . Paul Robeson.

'Scottsboro Boy' Author To Speak at Bail Meeting

NEWARK—Earl Conrad, author of "Scottsboro Boy," will be the feature speaker at the Trenton Six Bail Conference to be held at the Prince Hall Masonic Temple, 188 Belmont Ave., Sunday, Nov. 19 at 1:30 p.m., it was announced by Joe Squires, Chairman of the N. J. Committee to Free the Trenton Six.

"The great victory in winning a last minute 60-day stay of execution of the Martinsville Seven indicates once again that an aroused and determined people can deliver death blows to Jim Crow and legal lynchings," said Squires. "This victory can be repeated in the campaign to win the release of the innocent Trenton Six on bail during this holiday season."

The conference is calling together delegates from all Trenton Six Committees and other organizations throughout the state which have participated in the fight to free the men. Unaffiliated individuals have also been invited to attend.

Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe, Jr., and Horace Wilson, known throughout the

People Ask: Is It the Enemy? Sure—du Pont!

LINDEN—This industrial town barely escaped South Amboy-type devastation this week when an 8,000-gallon duPont chemical tank blew up in a blast that was felt over a 15-mile area.

It shook buildings in Linden, Elizabeth, Carteret and Bayonne and Staten Island and Port Richmond, N. Y. Miraculously, nobody was killed. Eleven duPont workers were injured but not seriously enough to require hospitalization.

Safety experts said the small casualty list was due to the fact that the blast went off at supper time, when few workers were around, and that its impact was mostly straight up instead of horizontal.

In Delaware, home state of the billion-dollar duPont empire, company officials callously dismissed the explosion as "a routine thing."

They were quick to assert, however, that the blown tank was not in war production like the munitions that wrecked South Amboy and killed 33 persons. The duPont company, notorious for its anti-union policies—as well as speedup and lack of safety precautions—is a major recipient of American tax dollars now being poured into war planes.

Hundreds of local residents called police headquarters asking: "Has the enemy struck?"

They were right.

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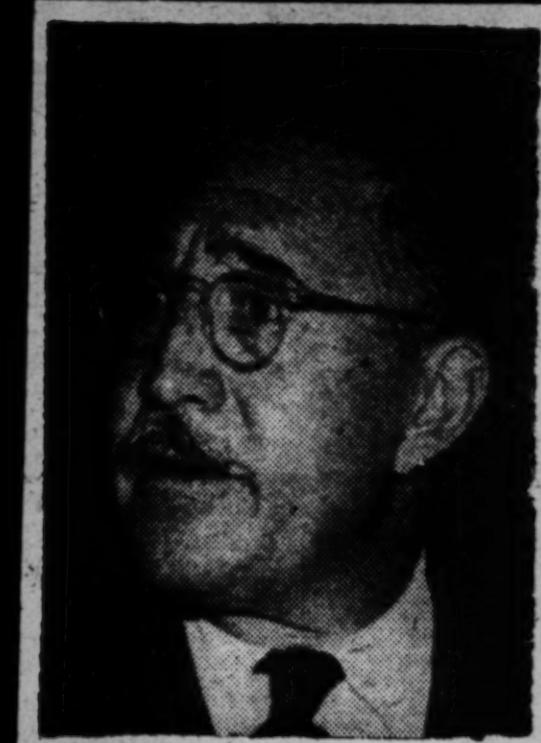
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EUROPE FIGHTS TO FREE 7 NEGROES

—See Back Page—

THE JUDGE WHO OWED THE DEFENDANTS \$500,000



— See Page 3 —

MILLIONS FACE RENT HIKES

Tenants Expected to Jam Nov. 22 Hearing

By Louise Mitchell

One of the paramount issues facing Congress when it reconvenes Nov. 27 is the question of rent control. Rent curbs are slated to end in more than 2,000 communities Dec. 31, when federal controls end in all cities that have not voted to continue them.

The present federal rent law permits local communities to extend controls by either popular vote or local government decision providing the action is taken before the end of the year. In the last election 200 communities voted to extend control for another six months until June 30, 1951, making some 500 cities and towns which have taken advantage of the law's "local option" clause to continue curbs.

Flushed by his electoral victory, Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) has already predicted that Congress will not renew rent controls. He said he was against a special rent law despite the continued housing shortage and that if any rent legislation was passed he preferred to see it tied to wages and prices.



WHAT IS IN STORE for the great mass of Americans if rent controls are not continued can be seen by what happened in Louisville, Ky., where part of the city is controlled and another section decontrolled. A rental survey by the U. S. area rent office revealed that a four-room unit not under control rents at \$100 monthly

while another unit of the same size several blocks away rents for \$62.50. In another case a four-room apartment, uncontrolled, rents for \$25 weekly, compared with \$63 monthly for a controlled apartment of like size in the same neighborhood.

Another survey on rents in New York State also revealed that the

bulk of all rent increases in the decontrolled areas were in the low rent categories, 63 percent being in units renting for less than \$30 per month prior to the decontrol date. Over half rose at least 25 percent, with an average rent increase in the 25 to 40 percent range. *

THE HOUSING CRISIS which continues unabated because of the rise in the number of American families and the inadequate building program for low income groups will grow even worse if rent curbs are dropped. Landlords, always hungry for increased profits, are waiting for the day to pounce on rent ceilings and demolish them.

In New York City, landlords are looking forward to Dec. 1 regulations which will permit them, according to the Dewey rent law, new rent gouges. Tenants are preparing to pack the Nov. 22 meeting scheduled by the State Rent Commission to demand continuation of rent controls without boosts. State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick is expected to draw up a decontrol plan for the state by Jan. 15, 1950.



The Worker Circulation Drive Starts—See P. 4

By George W. Berry

See Puerto Rico Gov't Losing Grip on Unions

By Abner W. Berry

SAN JUAN, P.R.—The tight government control over the main trade union center here, the General Confederation of Workers (CGT-CIO), is threatened as an aftermath of the Nationalist-led uprising of Oct. 30. Although the government functionaries who act as leaders of the CGT from top to bottom have kept the workers from speaking out on the independence issue, the 125,000 sugar workers have been making known their dissatisfaction with the economic setup.

Scanning the News

Bribery in Bonn

Intimidation against lawyers defending civil liberties cases has become so great that the 11 Communist leaders were unable to get nationally prominent constitutional lawyers to argue their appeal before the Supreme Court. That, despite the fact that many of the lawyers approached agree the Smith Act (under which the 11 were framed) is unconstitutional. As a result, the defendants have appealed to attorneys in other countries—Herbert Evatt, of Australia; D. N. Pritt, of Great Britain—to help argue the case. . . .

The Student Council of the New York School of Social Work, a Columbia University graduate school, has called upon all U. S. students to join in a drive to repeal the McCarran Act. . . . The Supreme Court agreed to review the Wisconsin law barring strikes in public utilities. . . .

Left and rightwing Japanese unions have been blasting MacArthur's freeing of war criminals. . . . Pastor Martin Niemoeller declared that 80 percent of Germany is against rearmament. . . . Western Germany is being



PRITT

Barbed Wire

rocked by charges of bribery involving one-fourth of the lower house of the Bonn Parliament. . . . U. S. troops marching into a new supply depot at Bordeaux found signs declaring: "Bordeaux for the French and America for the Americans." . . . Austrian prices took another jump though wages remain frozen. . . .

Poland is offering coal at cheap prices to Western Europe, which faces a bleak winter because it can't afford to pay the price for U. S. coal, which Marshall Plan officials insist must be used. . . . Coal prices in China were reduced 24 percent. . . . Farm workers in

Pavia province, Italy, won a 32-day strike. . . . All branches of Italian labor joined in calling a nationwide strike for wage increases. . . .

The Cuban House of Representatives reiterated its demand that Puerto Rican Nationalist leader Albizu Campos not be harmed. . . . The Confederation of Mexican Youth condemned repressive measures in Puerto Rico. . . . Rep.-elect Donovan, who defeated Marcantonio in a three-party gangup, wants the Puerto Rican area of East Harlem, supporters of Marcantonio (about 60 percent), "behind barbed wire." . . .

Profits for American Telephone & Telegraph the first nine months of this year were 27 percent above the first nine months of last year—but telephone workers are still being locked out. . . . Los Angeles auto dealers have filed suit to stop enforcement of Regulation W, restricting consumer credit. . . . UE local leaders approved a Westinghouse agreement for an 11-cent raise plus a reopen in five months. . . . An agreement was reached in the six-week strike of newspaper mailers and delivery drivers in Pittsburgh. . . . AFL teachers in Chicago have asked for a pay raise. . . . UAW Local 51 (Plymouth) demanded an end to secret negotiations at Chrysler. . . . Ford workers at Windsor, Canada, turned thumbs down on Walter Reuther's five-year contract. . . . Joint wage negotiations were begun by Distributive Workers District 65 with nearly all major department stores in New York. . . .

15-Cent Beer

The Agriculture Department predicts the nation's fourth largest crops this year. . . . But the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that prices for most key foods in New York City were still rising in October. . . . Medium rental for vacant apartments in New York is \$91. . . . Beer in New York will go up to 15 cents a glass soon. . . . Attorney General McGrath was urged to file an anti-trust suit against the newsprint industry which recently raised prices again. . . . Stock prices went up immediately after election results were announced. . . .

A petition drive for an FEPC in Baltimore will get underway soon. . . . "The American, 1950," exhibition at Bristol opened with the unfurling of a banner from the balcony, reading: "Return Paul Robeson's passport." . . . The ICC finally ordered the Southern Railway to end Negro degradation in its dining cars. The case was begun six years ago. . . . O. John Rogge withdrew from the defense of the Trenton Six. . . . The American Civil Liberties Union blasted the witchhunts against teachers in New York. . . . Two more Un-American Committee victims, Mrs. Helen Bryan and Mrs. Ernestina Fleischman, of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, began serving sentences for contempt of Rankin. . . .



ROBESON

By BERNARD BURTON.

Chinese Delegation Of 9 Flying to UN

Nine representatives of the Central People's Government of China are winging their way toward Lake Success and the United Nations as this is being written. The press and the Truman Administration have generally sought to suppress the stated purpose of the Chinese spokesmen in coming to the UN—to obtain a peaceful settlement of the Korean war and to safeguard the peace in Asia and the world.

The workers' slap at the U. S. puppet government of Luis Munoz Marin came a few days ago when they expelled from the CGT executive committee, Ernesto Ramos Antonini, Vice-President of the Popular Democratic Party and Speaker of the House. Ramos Antonini's expulsion came after a string of complaints against government leaders for supporting United States-initiated actions against the Puerto Rican workers.

There was widespread dissatisfaction with the refusal to apply the minimum wage law and with the cut in unemployment insurance benefits to exclude the seasonal workers. Wages of \$8 to \$10 weekly cannot be expected to produce contented workers.

IRONICALLY, Tomas Mendez Mejias, another Munoz stooge who was recruited from the ranks of the ward politicians, is president of the CGT and carried the fight against Ramos Antonini.

The Munoz government struck back with the unusual act of condemning Mendez Mejias in a joint resolution of both Puerto Rican Houses. This resolution, it was hoped, would hold in line the party functionaries who control sections of the CGT throughout the country. The resolution was followed by a strong statement by the governor himself attacking the CGT president.

Now that the governing party, led by Munoz, has pitted itself against every one of its former allies in trying to smother the Puerto Rican cry for independence, it would like to continue the appearance of labor support.

RAMOS ANTONINI was CGT public relations secretary, and represented the group at all international gatherings, thereby assuring the government of the right to speak for labor. Ramos is not only one of the leading politicians, but is also one of the country's leading businessmen and lawyers.

The outcome of the dispute is not clear at this writing, but there is fear that another split may occur in the CGT, further atomizing the labor movement. Another such split was forced by Munoz back in 1945 producing the CGT (autentico). It is hoped by progressives here that the rank and file can win the right in this controversy to run its own union and take its place in the ranks of the independence fighters. It is this outcome which the government fears.

Both the U. S. House Subcommittee on Education and Labor and CIO representative George De Nucci are presently in Puerto Rico to aid the government in maintaining its present dominant position in that section of the labor movement which contains the main body of the country's sugar workers. De Nucci has made known his intentions of ironing out the differences between the two leaders and to leave the economic conditions of the workers exactly as they are.



(To turn to bottom)

State Dep't Map Shows Tibet Is Part of China

WASHINGTON.—The map of China, published by the State Department, shows that Tibet is where the Chinese Communists have always said it was—in China.

The map is contained in the State Department's White Paper on China, issued Aug. 1949. It reveals that Tibet is a province of China.

The White Paper also reveals that Formosa is part of China, just as the Chinese Peoples Republic has claimed since seizure of the island by the U. S. Navy under President Truman's orders.

THE WILLINGNESS of the People's Government to send its representatives thousands of miles to appear before a world body which has refused to grant membership to China's lawful government should demonstrate to the people of our own country who it is that truly seeks to safeguard the peace.

The Peking government's comment that the Chinese volunteers in Korea are in the tradition of Lafayette's volunteers in our own American revolution was under-scoring, meanwhile, the fact that it is armed U. S. power in Asia which is the outside, intervening force.

Peace-loving Americans will thus have, in the presence here of the first official representatives of People's China the opportunity for renewed insistence on the adoption through the UN of measures to halt the Korea war and prevent its spread to China and the world.

Protests Scorch Attlee's Ban on Peace Congress

Prime Minister Clement Attlee's scheme to shatter the Second World Peace Congress backfired this week as world protest rose against his action that banned most of the delegates from entering England.

Five-sixths of the American delegation of 65 was excluded from Britain. Included were such religious and Negro leaders as Mrs. Theresa Robinson of Washington, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the International Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Rev. Willard Uphaus, of New Haven, executive secretary of the National Labor and Religious Foundation. Many clergymen and 15 trade unionists, elected by their co-workers, were barred.

The congress adjourned to Warsaw, Poland where great celebrations were held greeting the peace pilgrims.

Attlee promptly received scorching wires of protest from many Americans like the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation to the Second World Congress; the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, the National Conference of Labor Peace.

The Sponsoring Committee's cable, signed by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Cambridge, acting chairman, said in part:

"We are in a sad and dangerous state if an effort of Communists to meet with non-Communists for the sake of peace is to be stopped by the British government which has been in power for nearly a year."

BRITAIN, ITSELF, was the scene of uproar as spokesmen from all strata of the land lambasted the Attlee Government. Labor MP's rose in the House of Commons to demand an explanation for this scandal which put Britain's "tradition of free speech" to shame before the world.

The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives wired the British Ambassador in Washington that though its members, scientists, educators, clergy, did not endorse the peace congress they believed there was "no monopoly on the discussion for peace." They excoriated the British government's actions.

The National Labor Conference for Peace protested "the unwarranted exclusion of fifteen American trade union representatives elected by their membership to attend the World Peace Congress." The trade-unionists called on all unions in the country to protest this "shocking and disgraceful" action.

Calif. Progressive Vote Nears 350,000

SAN FRANCISCO. — Volunteer workers continued to try and find out how many votes the Independent Progressive Party received in last Tuesday's election. With reports available from 13 of the state's 58 counties, George Walsh, IPP candidate for secretary of state, had 231,751 votes, IPP state headquarters here said.

Walsh, who received 127,621 votes in Los Angeles county, 34,512 in San Francisco and 26,605 in Alameda county, appeared sure, observers felt, of topping the 350,000 mark.

And there were indications that John A. Peterson, the IPP's candidate in the Eighth Congressional district, comprising San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties, would wind up with better than 30,000 votes.

Peterson, a railroad machinist running against an entrenched Republican, John Z. Anderson, previously polled 12,039 votes in San Mateo county. This brings his total for the district, minus Santa Clara county, to 14,985. Santa Clara county returns, observers felt, should double this total.

Win Store Strike

PITTSBURGH (FP). — A one-week strike against three retail furniture stores — May - Stern, Ruben's and Oringer's — ended here with Local 249, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, winning a 15-cent hourly wage increase, three weeks vacation instead of two, a five-day week to replace the present six days and other benefits.

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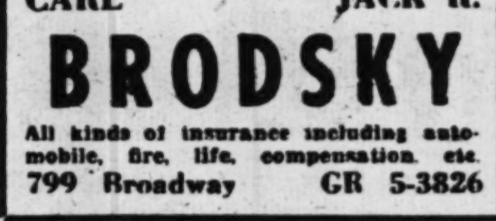
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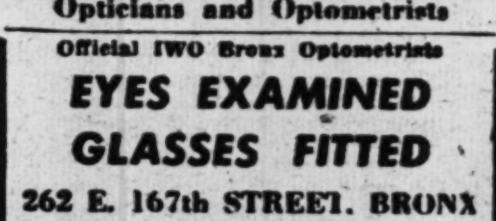
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11th-Hour Stay Spurs Fight for Martinsville 7

An 11th-hour stay of execution was won this week for the seven young Negroes of Martinsville, Va., by the combined efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven, and the National Civil Rights Congress.

Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia granted the 60-day stay on the eve of the execution dates—Nov. 17 and Nov. 20—of the framed victims of Virginia jucrow lynch justice.

The Governor announced that he was postponing the death-dates to allow the U. S. Supreme Court to pass on a petition for a writ of certiorari filed by attorneys of the NAACP following the Virginia Supreme Court's rejection of their petition for writs of habeas corpus.

However, the Governor was also confronted by the prospect of a national pilgrimage-crusade to Richmond to demand a full pardon of the seven. The crusade was organized, in accordance with a division of labor among the in-

terested groups, by the Virginia Committee and the Civil Rights Congress. As scheduled, it was to be led by prominent citizens from more than a score of states.

★

IN ADDITION, worldwide protests against the impending legal lynching of the seven men had been organized by the Civil Rights Congress. A few hours before Gov. Battle granted the stay of execution, he had received the crusade's request for an audience coupled with a protest from the World Federation of Trade Unions, representing 78,000 workers throughout the world.

Leading officials of two important national unions, the Packinghouse Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, had also wired protests.

At Richmond, a statewide conference to save the youths begins today under the auspices of the Virginia Committee. Invitations were issued to all unions, churches, fraternal and civic organizations to send delegates.

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Landlords Press Back Rent Hike Tenants Fight Back

By John Hudson Jones

Harlem landlords are rushing to squeeze thousands of dollars from over 8,000 families under the retroactive rent hike just okayed by the U. S. Supreme Court but will find stiff opposition from the Harlem Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council it was declared this week. The Council reported that at 100 W. 119 St. tenants are being asked for as much as \$295 back rent, by the Gruenstein and Mayer, a real estate outfit at 175 Lexington Ave.

One family paying \$70 per month has been asked to pay \$19.75 per month from June 1949 through April 1950. And when they sent a check for the regular rent, the landlord returned it, demanding the retroactive rent hike.

William Stanley, Harlem leader and chairman of the entire Manhattan said, "We intend to fight this rent steal at the public hearing on Nov. 22." Stanley was referring to hearings to be conducted by the State Rent Commission, at the Central Commercial High School, 214 E. 42 St., 3 p.m.

The increases were granted to landlords by the Federal Housing Expediter when state and city controls were temporarily lifted, and landlords made a mad dash to get them. Then court action delayed the paying of the increases until the high court recently ruled.

Urging Harlemites to "turn out a thousand strong" Stanley charged that "the holding of these hearings on Thanksgiving Eve is a design to keep housewives from appearing to discuss this most important issue in the lives of all families, but most especially of Harlem's."

Stanley declared that the Harlem Council has been deluged with queries from tenants as to their rights, and "asking for advice on how to fight this latest steal from their pocketbooks."

Robeson, Fast To Speak at Youth Rally

Both Paul Robeson and Howard Fast, who were denied the right to leave the U. S. for the Second World Peace Congress, will speak at the Labor Youth League's Rally and Dance Friday night, Nov. 24. Thousands of people, young and old, will have the opportunity to hear these two men of culture voice America's desire for a lasting peace.

The rally, which climaxes the LYL's First National Convention, will be held in St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., starting at 7 p.m. Dancing will follow to the music of Paul Livert and the Penthouse Serenaders. Admission is 50 cents, tax included, and tickets are available at bookshops or from the Labor Youth League, 799 Broadway.



POWELL

Group Battles to Save Kids from Rats

The Tenants Council chapter serving the upper Columbus Avenue area on the West Side is mobilizing this weekend to eradicate the rats which swarm through the building. The building is entirely occupied by Negro families.

The action came after a rat last week bit a one-month old baby, Edward Lee Wells, in the head as he lay sleeping. Edward Lee's father, Otto Wells, a freight handler, had been pleading with the landlord, the Avritas Co., of 921 West End Ave., for the past two years to close the gaping holes in the floor and walls of the apartment before something like this happened. But the landlord refused to spend a penny for repair work.

Five years ago a rat chewed the fingers of another child in the same building, Yvonne Jackson, then four months old. As a result of the attack, Yvonne contracted a disease which the doctors now describe as incurable. The child's mother, Elsie Jackson, this week

pointed to the same rat holes through which the rats came five years ago, declaring: "In all these years, the landlord has refused to do a thing about stopping up the holes. We live in constant dread that the rats will attack Yvonne again or the baby."

Mrs. Wells, fearful that her child may also suffer lasting ill results from the rat bite, pointed out bitterly: "Every month for the last two years, every time the landlord came for the rent, Mr. Wells begged him to do something about the rats. But he didn't do a thing. It seems that all that landlords want is the rent money. They

New Replacement In 'Simple'

RAI SAUNDERS, whose last starring role was that of a doctor in *Lost Boundaries*, is replacing Maxwell Glynville as the bartender in *Just a Little Simple*. As Simple does most of his talking about love, the cost of living, racial prejudice, and many other subjects in a bar, the bartender takes over much of the dialogue spoken by Mr. Hughes in the book, *Simple Speaks His Mind*. *Just a Little Simple* continues its run at the Club Baron, 437 Lenox Ave., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesdays, 8:30.

Powell Sues Carter for \$50,000

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., reelected to Congress from the 22d Congressional District by a thumping majority, hooked a \$50,000 libel suit this week on his defeated opponent, Elmer A. Carter.

Powell based the suit on assertions by Carter during the heated campaign that Powell's apartment house at 706 Riverside Drive was closed to Negro tenants and that he and his wife Hazel Scott have an English maid and a Japanese butler.

Harrison S. Jackson, Powell's attorney, charged: "Mr. Carter knew, or could have learned that three prominent Negroes have been living in the house for a considerable time. They are City Court Judge Francis Rivers, Dr. Frost Wilkerson and Doris Buchanan."

Negro families, said Jackson, have been given first choice in the house which at the time of purchase by Powell was fully occupied by white tenants.

Jackson also called the charge against Powell's choice of servants pure twaddle. He said Powell has five secretaries, all Negroes.

Carter could not be reached for comment either at his home or his office at the State Commission Against Discrimination.

The people of Harlem and New York this week joined the worldwide campaign to win complete exoneration for the Martinsville Seven, Negroes under death sentence in a rape frame-up in Virginia. At a street rally Tuesday night at 126 St. and Lenox Ave., spon-



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

CRC and the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven.

Indignation and democratic support from European countries was evident in the 1,024 resolutions adopted by trade unions, collective farms, city councils, and all kinds of organizations demanding freedom for the seven. A letter to Gov. Battle from the People's Youth of Belgium affirmed "an absolutely obvious fact that those condemned have been convicted on the basis of false indictments."

Patterson said, "the people of Europe scoff at America's claims of democracy in the face of the unequal treatment of the Negro people in the courts. They cannot understand why the progressive white people of the U.S. permit the persecution by government to continue." "I assured them, however," he said, "that millions of white Americans have fearlessly condemned Jim Crow frameups in Trenton, New Jersey; Laurel, Mississippi; Martinsville, Virginia, and through their representatives have participated in an historic delegation to Mississippi which shook the Southern 'legal lynch' system to its very foundations." (See inside pages for further details.)

HARLEM EDITION OF THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 29 W. 125 St., New York 27, N. Y. Phone: ATwater 9-0415.

Editor: Abner W. Berry.

EYES ON Africa

THE UNBALANCED ECONOMY and consequent misery of the mass of the population in foreign-dominated countries, because of the concentration on production for export, are strikingly illustrated in all sections of Africa. The following examples may be cited:

NYASALAND: More and more African labor is being drawn into the cultivation of tobacco, Nyasaland's principal export since 1939 (26,000,000 lbs. produced in 1947), for the greater profit of the white settler tobacco growers and the decreased dependency of Britain upon imports of American tobacco. But while the cultivation of tobacco, tea and other export crops is pressed forward in Nyasaland, food shortages resulting from failure to provide against recurrent drought conditions have caused widespread famine in the territory, bringing death to hundreds of Africans.

NORTHERN RHODESIA: Tobacco exports in the Rhodesias have increased from 2.25 million lbs. in 1914 to over 64,000,000 lbs. valued at £11,000,000 in 1948. Production of copper and other minerals has also increased. But food production in Northern Rhodesia is wholly inadequate, as Mr. G. B. Beckett told the Legislative Council in September of this year. Out of a total African population of 1,700,000, said Mr. C. E. Cousins, Commissioner for Labor and Mines, there were some 403,000 taxable males, of whom 143,000 were gainfully employed in industry and otherwise. Some 60,000 were recorded as being outside the territory. That left no more than 200,000—possibly many less—for the maintenance of agriculture and other work in rural areas; equivalent to one able-bodied male for every two square miles in the country. (E.A.R., Sept. 21, 1950.)

KENYA: With the white settlers enjoying booming prosperity as a result of huge exports of sisal and other primary products, Africans in several areas of Kenya have faced famine this year. E.A.R., March 8, 1950.

Because of inadequate food resources for the African population of 5,000,000, "all but a minute proportion now spend some six months of every year in a state of semi-starvation," says the American writer, Negley Farson, in his recent book, *Last Chance in Kenya*. Dr. F. J. Wright, of the Kenya Medical Service, in an address to the British Medical Association at Cambridge last year, said: "We in Kenya feel it may be inevitable that we shall be faced with hunger in 15 or 20 years, hunger with which not all the groundnuts in Tanganyika will be able to cope."

BELGIAN CONGO: Enlightened Belgian students of colonial policy, such as J. Laroche in his article, "Problemes culturels et problemes linguistiques au Congo Belge" (Zaire, Vol. VI, No. 2, February, 1950), have pointed out the evils which result from concentration upon a one-sided and misdirected program of economic development in the Congo—destruction of the arable soil, social disintegration, and the persistent poverty and discouragement of the native peasant (put to work at one dollar or less a month on cotton, rubber, palm oil and other export crops collected and exported by the giant combines such as the Societe Generale and its subsidiaries).

Patterson Back from Europe Says People for Martinsville '7'

The people of Harlem and New York this week joined the worldwide campaign to win complete exoneration for the Martinsville Seven, Negroes under death sentence in a rape frame-up in Virginia. At a street rally Tuesday night at 126 St. and Lenox Ave., spon-

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Letters Urge Marc: 'Keep Up the Fight'

Rep. Vito Marcantonio is still "our Marc" to the people in the 18th Congressional District. Here are some expressions of that from the scores of letters, wires and messages that poured into Rep. Marcantonio's office in the days following the election.

"Let me tell you why I voted for you and why I shall always vote for you . . ." wrote a German-American baker.

"One Sunday I took a walk down to your headquarters and saw living testimony to your integrity and your love for humanity . . ." wrote a Czech worker.

"Please accept me as one of yours . . ." said a Puerto Rican mother.

A Spanish letter, five written pages on both sides, pledged devotion and effort "from the whole family" to Marcantonio "and your fight for the people."

A JOINT LETTER from a Spanish-speaking family and an Irish working couple, said in part:

"Just a few lines hoping it finds you in the blessings of God's Good Grace. As for us and Mr. and Mrs. T . . . of . . . Third Ave., and their family, we are our lowest in spirit because of the outcome of

the election. We did our best but it was not good enough. We just came back from talking with Mr. G . . . who owns the grocery store at . . . and he asked to find out if you are going to go on as usual. We really need you now more than ever."

MARCANTONIO, plunging into the task of building the American Labor Party, the first party in the 18th C. D., into the strongest political organization in the city, said "I never felt more confident of ultimate victory than I do now." He pointed to the election returns in his district which showed he received 16 percent more votes than in 1948. His vote of 35,835 was 42 percent of the total vote and was 11,000 more than his 3-party opponent received on the Democratic line, 15,000 more than the Republican line and 30,000 than the Liberal line.

"The people are with us and I'll be around long after the coalition leaders are finished," Rep. Marcantonio said.

THE JUDGE WHO OWED THE DEFENDANTS \$500,000

— See Page 3 —

MILLIONS FACE RENT HIKES

Tenants Expected to Jam Nov. 22 Hearing

By Louise Mitchell

One of the paramount issues facing Congress when it reconvenes Nov. 27 is the question of rent control. Rent curbs are slated to end in more than 2,000 communities Dec. 31, when federal controls end in all cities that have not voted to continue them.

The present federal rent law permits local communities to extend controls by either popular vote or local government decision providing the action is taken before the end of the year. In the last election 200 communities voted to extend control for another six months until June 30, 1951, making some 500 cities and towns which have taken advantage of the law's "local option" clause to continue curbs.

Flushed by his electoral victory, Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) has already predicted that Congress will not renew rent controls. He said he was against a special rent law despite the continued housing shortage and that if any rent legislation was passed he preferred to see it tied to wages and prices.



WHAT IS IN STORE for the great mass of Americans if rent controls are not continued can be seen by what happened in Louisville, Ky., where part of the city is controlled and another section decontrolled. A rental survey by the U. S. area rent office revealed that a four-room unit not under control rents at \$100 monthly

while another unit of the same size several blocks away rents for \$62.50. In another case a four-room apartment, uncontrolled, rents for \$25 weekly, compared with \$63 monthly for a controlled apartment of like size in the same neighborhood.

Another survey on rents in New

bulk of all rent increases in the decontrolled areas were in the low rent categories, 63 percent being in units renting for less than \$30 per month prior to the decontrol date. Over half rose at least 25 percent, with an average rent increase in the 25 to 40 percent range.

THE HOUSING CRISIS which continues unabated because of the rise in the number of American families and the inadequate building program for low income groups will grow even worse if rent curbs are dropped. Landlords, always hungry for increased profits, are waiting for the day to pounce on rent ceilings and demolish them.

In New York City, landlords are looking forward to Dec. 1 regulations which will permit them, according to the Dewey rent law, new rent gouges. Tenants are preparing to pack the Nov. 22 meeting scheduled by the State Rent Commission to demand continuation of rent controls without boosts. State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick is expected to draw up a decontrol



The Worker Circulation Drive Starts—See P. 4

See Puerto Rico Gov't Losing Grip on Unions

By Abner W. Berry

SAN JUAN, P.R.—The tight government control over the main trade union center here, the General Confederation of Workers (CGT-CIO), is threatened as an aftermath of the Nationalist-led uprising of Oct. 30. Although the government functionaries who act as leaders of the CGT from top to bottom have kept the workers from speaking out on the independence issue, the 125,000 sugar workers have been making known their dissatisfaction with the economic setup.

Scanning the News

Bribery in Bonn

Intimidation against lawyers defending civil liberties cases has become so great that the 11 Communist leaders were unable to get nationally prominent constitutional lawyers to argue their appeal before the Supreme Court. That, despite the fact that many of the lawyers approached agree the Smith Act (under which the 11 were framed) is unconstitutional. As a result, the defendants have appealed to attorneys in other countries—Herbert Evatt, of Australia; D. N. Pritt, of Great Britain—to help argue the case. . . .

The Student Council of the New York School of Social Work, a Columbia University graduate school, has called upon all U. S. students to join in a drive to repeal the McCarran Act. . . . The Supreme Court agreed to review the Wisconsin law barring strikes in public utilities. . . .

Left and rightwing Japanese unions have been blasting MacArthur's freeing of war criminals. . . . Pastor Martin Niemoeller declared that 80 percent of Germany is against rearmament. . . . Western Germany is being



PRITT

Barbed Wire

rocked by charges of bribery involving one-fourth of the lower house of the Bonn Parliament. . . . U. S. troops marching into a new supply depot at Bordeaux found signs declaring: "Bordeaux for the French and America for the Americans." . . . Austrian prices took another jump though wages remain frozen. . . .

Poland is offering coal at cheap prices to Western Europe, which faces a bleak winter because it can't afford to pay the price for U. S. coal, which Marshall Plan officials insist must be used. . . . Coal prices in China were reduced 24 percent. . . . Farm workers in

Pavia province, Italy, won a 32-day strike. . . . All branches of Italian labor joined in calling a nationwide strike for wage increases. . . .

The Cuban House of Representatives reiterated its demand that Puerto Rican Nationalist leader Albizu Campos not be harmed. . . . The Confederation of Mexican Youth condemned repressive measures in Puerto Rico. . . . Rep.-elect Donovan, who defeated Marcantonio in a three-party gangup, wants the Puerto Rican area of East Harlem, supporters of Marcantonio (about 60 percent), "behind barbed wire." . . .

Profits for American Telephone & Telegraph the first nine months of this year were 27 percent above the first nine months of last year—but telephone workers are still being locked out. . . . Los Angeles auto dealers have filed suit to stop enforcement of Regulation W, restricting consumer credit. . . . UE local leaders approved a Westinghouse agreement for an 11-cent raise plus a reopeners in five months. . . . An agreement was reached in the six-week strike of newspaper mailers and delivery drivers in Pittsburgh. . . . AFL teachers in Chicago have asked for a pay raise. . . . UAW Local 51 (Plymouth) demanded an end to secret negotiations at Chrysler. . . . Ford workers at Windsor, Canada, turned thumbs down on Walter Reuther's five-year contract. . . . Joint wage negotiations were begun by Distributive Workers District 65 with nearly all major department stores in New York. . . .

15-Cent Beer

The Agriculture Department predicts the nation's fourth largest crops this year. . . . But the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that prices for most key foods in New York City were still rising in October. . . . Medium rental for vacant apartments in New York is \$91. . . . Beer in New York will go up to 15 cents a glass soon. . . . Attorney General McGrath was urged to file an anti-trust suit against the newsprint industry which recently raised prices again. . . . Stock prices went up immediately after election results were announced. . . .

A petition drive for an FEPC in Baltimore will get underway soon. . . . "The American, 1950," exhibition at Bristol opened with the unfurling of a banner from the balcony, reading: "Return Paul Robeson's passport." . . . The ICC finally ordered the Southern Railway to end Negro degradation in its dining cars. The case was begun six years ago. . . . O. John Rogge withdrew from the defense of the Trenton Six. . . . The American Civil Liberties Union blasted the witchhunts against teachers in New York. . . . Two more Un-American Committee victims, Mrs. Helen Bryan and Mrs. Ernestina Fleischman, of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, began serving sentences for contempt of Rankin. . . .

By BERNARD BURTON.



ROBESON

Chinese Delegation Of 9 Flying to UN

Nine representatives of the Central People's Government of China are winging their way toward Lake Success and the United Nations as this is being written. The press and the Truman Administration have generally sought to suppress the stated purpose of the Chinese spokesmen in coming to the UN—to obtain a peaceful settlement of the Korean war and to safeguard the peace in Asia and the world.

The workers' slap at the U. S. puppet government of Luis Munoz Marin came a few days ago when they expelled from the CGT executive committee, Ernesto Ramos Antonini, Vice-President of the Popular Democratic Party and Speaker of the House. Ramos Antonini's expulsion came after a string of complaints against government leaders for supporting United States-initiated actions against the Puerto Rican workers.

There was widespread dissatisfaction with the refusal to apply the minimum wage law and with the cut in unemployment insurance benefits to exclude the seasonal workers. Wages of \$8 to \$10 weekly cannot be expected to produce contented workers.

IRONICALLY, Tomas Mendez Mejias, another Munoz stooge who was recruited from the ranks of the ward politicians, is president of the CGT and carried the fight against Ramos Antonini.

The Munoz government struck back with the unusual act of condemning Mendez Mejias in a joint resolution of both Puerto Rican Houses. This resolution, it was hoped, would hold in line the party functionaries who control sections of the CGT throughout the country. The resolution was followed by a strong statement by the governor himself attacking the CGT president.

Now that the governing party, led by Munoz, has pitted itself against every one of its former allies in trying to smother the Puerto Rican cry for independence, it would like to continue the appearance of labor support.

RAMOS ANTONINI was CGT public relations secretary, and represented the group at all international gatherings, thereby assuring the government of the right to speak for labor. Ramos is not only one of the leading politicians, but is also one of the country's leading businessmen and lawyers.

The outcome of the dispute is not clear at this writing, but there is fear that another split may occur in the CGT, further atomizing the labor movement. Another such split was forced by Munoz back in 1945 producing the CGT (autentico). It is hoped by progressives here that the rank and file can win the right in this controversy to run its own union and take its place in the ranks of the independence fighters. It is this outcome which the government fears.

Both the U. S. House Subcommittee on Education and Labor and CIO representative George De Nucci are presently in Puerto Rico to aid the government in maintaining its present dominant position in that section of the labor movement which contains the main body of the country's sugar workers. De Nucci has made known his intentions of ironing out the differences between the two leaders and to leave the economic conditions of the workers exactly as they are.



State Dep't Map Shows Tibet Is Part of China

WASHINGTON.—The map of China, published by the State Department, shows that Tibet is where the Chinese Communists have always said it was—in China.

The map is contained in the State Department's White Paper on China, issued Aug. 9, 1949. It reveals that Tibet is a province of China.

The White Paper also reveals that Formosa is part of China, just as the Chinese Peoples Republic has claimed since seizure of the island by the U. S. Navy under President Truman's orders.

THE WILLINGNESS of the People's Government to send its representatives thousands of miles to appear before a world body which has refused to grant membership to China's lawful government should demonstrate to the people of our own country who it is that truly seeks to safeguard the peace.

The Peking government's comment that the Chinese volunteers in Korea are in the tradition of Lafayette's volunteers in our own American revolution was underscored, meanwhile, the fact that it is armed U. S. power in Asia which is the outside, intervening force.

Peace-loving Americans will thus have, in the presence here of the first official representatives of People's China the opportunity for renewed insistence on the adoption through the UN of measures to halt the Korea war and prevent its spread to China and the world.

Protests Scorch Attlee's Ban on Peace Congress

Prime Minister Clement Attlee's scheme to shatter the Second World Peace Congress backfired this week as world protest rose against his action that banned most of the delegates from entering England.

Five-sixths of the American delegation of 65 was excluded from Britain. Included were such religious and Negro leaders as Mrs. Theresa Robinson of Washington, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the International Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Rev. Willard Uphaus of New Haven, executive secretary of the National Labor and Religious Foundation. Many clergymen and 15 trade unionists, elected by their co-workers, were barred.

The congress adjourned to Warsaw, Poland where great celebrations were held greeting the peace pilgrims.

Attlee promptly received scorching wires of protest from many Americans like the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation to the Second World Congress; the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, the National Conference of Labor Peace.

The Sponsoring Committee's cable, signed by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Cambridge, acting chairman, said in part:

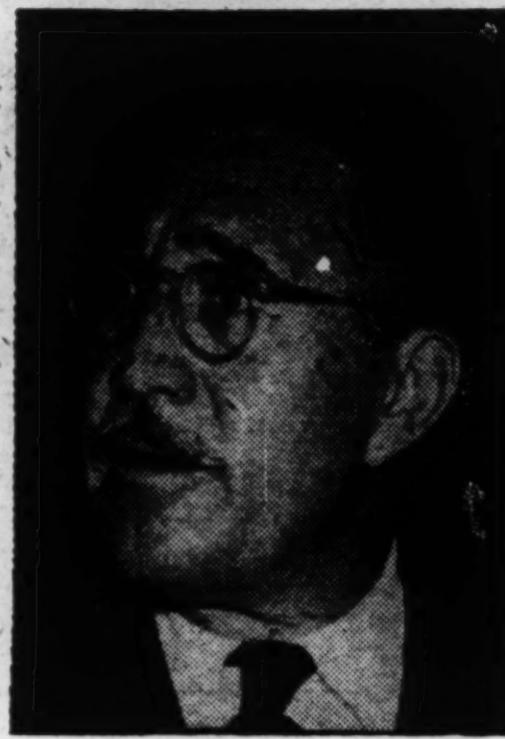
"We are in a sad and dangerous state if an effort of Communists to meet with non-Communists for the sake of public debate, open to all, is to be immediately condemned as a threat to democratic trade unionism."

JUDGE WHO OWED THE DEFENDANTS \$500,000

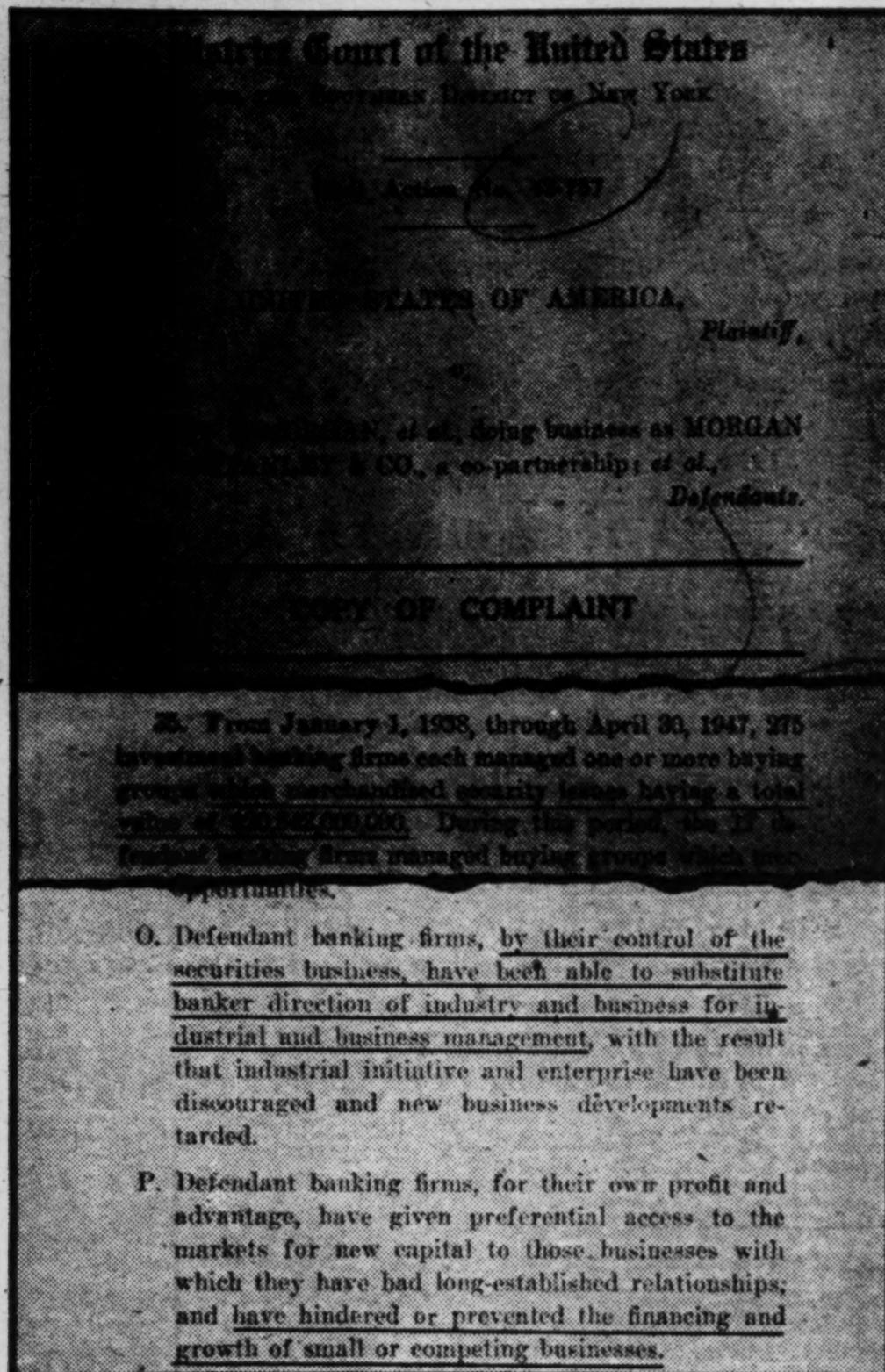
By Art Shields

A shocking spectacle will be seen in the Foley Square court when the trial of the Investment Bankers conspiracy case opens in New York on Tuesday, Nov. 28. On his bench will sit a judge, who borrowed nearly half a million dollars from the bankers and war profiteers assembled below him as defendants in his court. And equally shocking is the fact that this judge kept silent about his debts to these Wall Street defendants when he was assigned to the case. The judge is Harold R. Medina, who won much notoriety by railroading the 11 Communist leaders and opponents of war in the same Foley Square courthouse last year.

The defendants are the Harrimans, Rockefellers, Morgans and other war financiers, whom the Communists oppose. These rulers of Wall Street control more than one hundred billion dollars of wealth at home and abroad. They deny housing loans to Negroes. And they are accused in Medina's court



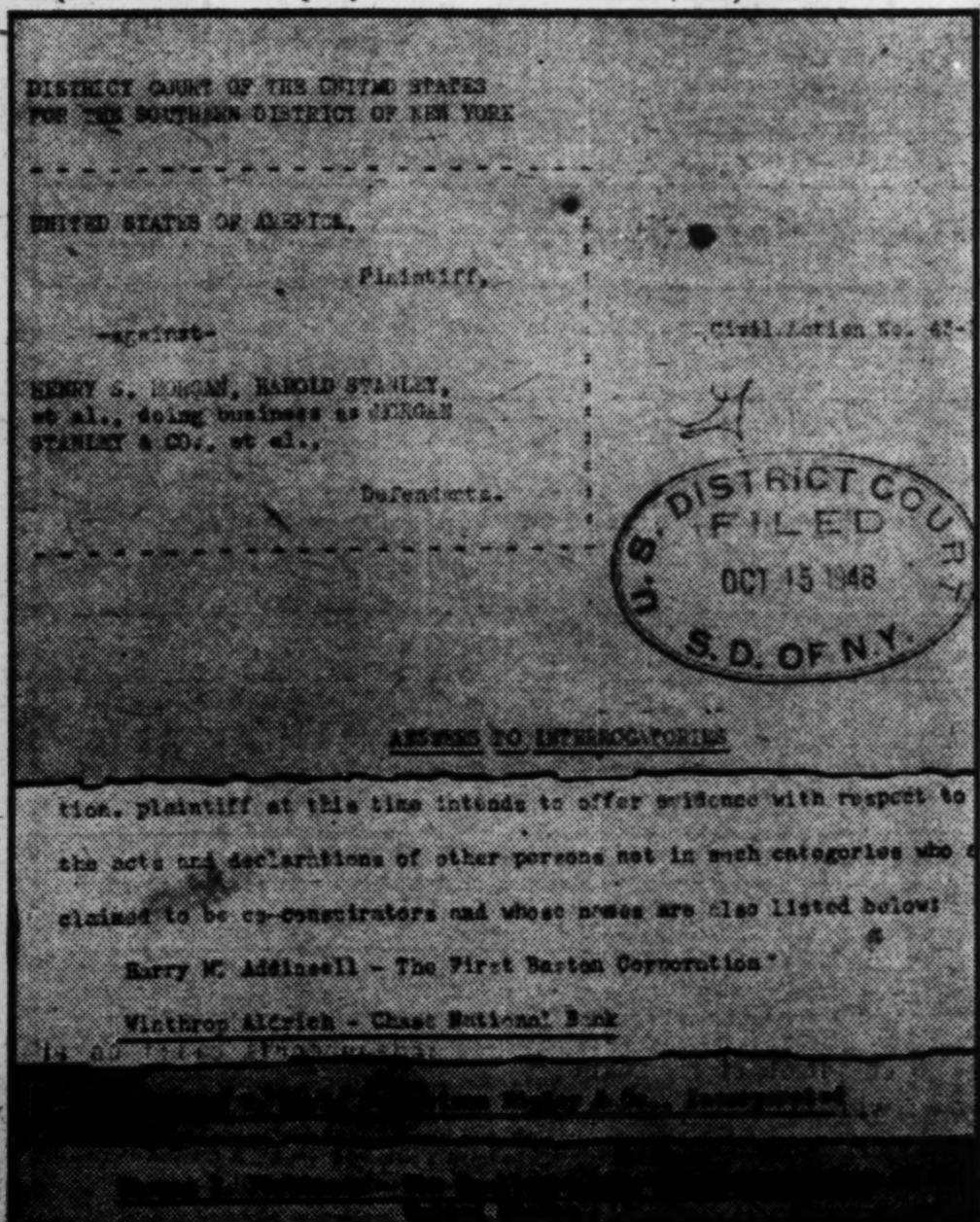
JUDGE MEDINA



Accusations Against Medina's Creditors

Above is a section of the prosecutor's complaint against Judge Medina's creditors and other investment bankers and insurance magnates on trial before the judge next week. Note the charge that these bankers denied loans to small business.

Below the prosecutor lists some of the Wall Street leaders (who loaned money to Medina) as "co-conspirators" in the trial before the judge. Note Pierpont V. Davis, president of Harriman Ripley & Co. He is a member of the finance and executive committees of one of the banks that holds Medina's \$300,000 note. Winthrop Aldrich and Thomas I. Parkinson are both leaders of the Equitable Life company that loaned Medina \$165,000.



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of forming a credit trust and establishing a financial dictatorship in the United States. This farcical trial of Medina's creditors will take at least a year, according to Medina himself.

Medina's Wall Street creditors—

now defendants before him—have

extended his notes and reduced

his interest rates since he and his

real estate colleagues borrowed a

total of \$465,000 from them in the

mid-1930's.

The judge borrowed this money in mortgage loans to build two high rent apartment houses on Manhattan's Upper East Side, in

MONDAY in the Daily Worker: Medina Goes Shopping in Wall Street for Funds. The series will continue through next Sunday.

which Medina and his junior law partner have a 53 and one-third percent interest.

One \$300,000 note is now held by a bank dominated by the Harriman and National City Bank interests that are involved in the coming trial before Judge Medina.

This bank—the Dry Dock Savings Institution—is not itself a defendant in the trial. But its leading trustee is listed by the prosecutor as a "co-conspirator" in the bankers' plot.

This accused Wall Street conspirator is an important member of the bank's finance and executive committees that extended the notes to Medina, when they were falling due, and reduced his interest charges.

His name is Pierpont V. Davis. He is president of Harriman, Ripley Co., one of the giant defendant banks before Medina. His boss is W. Averell Harriman, the multi-millionaire banker and Democratic politician, who is stationed in the White House today. And Davis represents Harriman interests on the Dry Dock's finance and executive committees that help out Medina.

THIS \$300,000 LOAN to Medina has a long history. It was originally granted by the Lehman banking interests in 1937 and was later transferred to the Dry Dock bank.

John Foster Dulles—President Truman's foreign policy adviser—was a minor participant in the Lehman loan to Medina. We will tell of the Lehman and Dulles roles later in this series.

The Lehman bankers, who once helped out Medina, are defendants in the coming trial. And Dulles' law firm is the chief legal spokesman for all the accused bankers in the conspiracy case before Medina.

Medina also got \$165,000 from the giant Equitable Life Assurance Society, that is also accused in the bank plot.

The Equitable is controlled by the Rockefellers and Morgans.

Medina got the \$165,000 loan in 1935. The Equitable later

(Continued on Page 6)

Defendants

The Investment Bankers, going on trial before Judge Medina on Tuesday, Nov. 28, represent more than one hundred billion dollars of capital. They are accused of illegally monopolizing most of the stock and bond floatations, denying loans to small business and establishing financial dictatorship over America's economy.

The list of defendants follows:

MORGAN STANLEY & CO., representing the \$55,000,000,000 industrial, utilities, railroad and banking empire of the House of Morgan.

FIRST BOSTON CORP., representing the \$28,000,000,000 empire of the Rockefellers, the \$6,000,000,000 empire of the Morgans and some Boston financial interests.

HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO., representing chiefly the powerful Harriman interests, headed by W. Averell Harriman, Assistant to the President of the United States; also the stock and bond business of the \$5,000,000,000 National City Bank. Both groups are close to the Morgan interests.

DILLON, READ & CO., close to the Rockefellers, handled much of the financing of the German industrialists, who paid Hitler; headed by James V. Forrestal before he went into the cabinet.

KUHN, LOEB & CO., which finances more railroads than Morgan's group, and is close to the Morgans and other big war profiteers.

LEHMAN BROS., powerful banking partnership. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman was a leading partner during first 17 years of the bank conspiracy.

COLDMAN, SACHS & CO., finances Studebaker and many other big corporations.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., a powerful Boston-New York banking partnership, headed by Edwin S. Webster, Jr., former chief of the New York chapter of the America First Committee.

BLYTH & CO., a bond and stock floatation outlet for the National City Bank, which is close to the Morgan interests.

DREXEL & CO., the Philadelphia stock and bond house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

EASTMAN DILLON & CO., big New York house; one of its brokers ran against Rep. Marcanantonio in 1948.

UNION SECURITIES CORP., represents J. & W. Seligman & Co.

STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORP., represents the powerful New York-Boston banking firm of Stone & Webster, Inc., which controls many corporations.

GLORE, FORGAN & CO., represents big Chicago capital.

WHITE WELD & CO., a Wall Street house that has become more important in recent years.

HARRIS, HALL & CO., a big Chicago and New York banking house.

THE INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, which carried out many of the bankers' monopoly practices, according to the prosecutor.

Listed as "co-conspirators" in the banking case are the heads of the following insurance companies:

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE, under Rockefeller control, with \$9,000,000,000 of capital.

EQUITABLE LIFE, under Morgan control, with \$5,000,000,000.

PRUDENTIAL, under Morgan control, with \$7,000,000,000, and many others.

POINT OF ORDER

Wallace Changes His Mind

By Alan Max

You don't have to read the papers to know what Henry Wallace is saying these days. All you have to do is recall what he said in past years and you can be pretty sure he's saying just the opposite today.

We shouldn't be surprised if the papers start carrying stories like these:

"Wallace Attacks People for Having Elected Him and FDR in 1944."

"Wallace Says He Never Should Have Left Truman's Cabinet and That Truman Should Never Have Had Him in the Cabinet in the First Place."

"Wallace Regrets He Didn't Vote Against Himself in 1948."

Circulation Drive Starts

An intense annual press drive to stabilize the circulation of The Worker at 60,000 weekly was started last Wednesday and will run for a period of ten weeks. Thousands of subscriptions obtained in last year's drive are expiring this period.

The Worker is out for 20,000 mailed subscriptions and thousands of papers which will be distributed weekly through home delivery. Unlike the capitalist newspapers which depend entirely on paid circulation to distribute its papers, The Worker will have the support of its individual readers, organized press groups and press committees throughout the country to help in the home delivery.

In a statement launching the drive John Gates, Editor and Philip Bart, General Manager, appealed to the readers "to form Readers Groups, Press Committees, Friends of The Worker Clubs, to build the circulation of the press. Get your friends in your shop, among your neighbors, to join with you in this effort," the appeal concludes.

Enroll now as a Volunteer Worker Press Builder November 15, 1950 to February 12, 1951

Dear reader:—

Do you know that you are one of the readers in over 2100 cities in the United States. There are readers in every State.

Therefore, we are inviting you to enroll as a volunteer Worker Press builder in our subscription drive, Nov. 15 to Feb. 12, 1951. (Lincoln's Birthday).

Here is an inspiring and gratifying task we place before you as a fighter for democratic and progressive peace program that The Worker has fought for and is continuing to fight for in its columns for over 25 years.

We are asking you to bring this people's fighting program to your shop mate, union brother or sister, your friend and neighbor. In this way you and our additional readers will have The Worker as their indispensable guide weapon in unifying the people's struggle against the warmongers, those that are trying to bring fascism to our country by destroying our democratic rights and freedom.

Building our press is truly an inspiring task. We therefore urge you to do the following:

FIRST—Enroll as a volunteer Worker Press Builder (use blank form on this page).

SECOND—Renew your subscription or obtain a new subscriber.

We are making various valuable and interesting awards for extra efforts and results in obtaining subscribers to The Worker.

In the past, as now, it has been our readers who have built the circulation of the paper. It is you, dear reader, who has given us constant inspiration in developing and improving our fighting program for the people.

We are confident that, now, more than ever, you will continue to supply and furnish the life blood of a paper, its circulation.

ENROLL NOW AS VOLUNTEER WORKER PRESS BUILDER

Rules for Competition for Prizes

1. Fill out competition entry blank and send to The Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.
2. When sending in subscription, please, state that you have enrolled as a volunteer Worker Press Builder.
3. The awards will be made on personal effort of the reader, not as a result of group pooling.
4. In case of a tie the Post Office date on the envelope will determine whose subscription or subscriptions arrived in our office first.
5. Caution! Don't hold up any subscriptions. Send them in as soon as you receive them. Don't let the readers wait too long for the paper.
6. Achievements will be published in The Worker. Watch for the reports in its columns.

THE WORKER
35 East 12 Street,
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Friends:—

Please enroll me as VOLUNTEER in the subscription drive which will entitle me for the prizes that will be awarded.

Name _____

(Please print)

Address _____

(Please print)

City _____

Zone _____

State _____

VOLUNTEER ENROLLMENT BLANK
SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE
Nov. 15, 1950 — Feb. 12, 1951

Press committees and individuals were urged to use the following means to build a stable circulation:

• Obtain mail subscriptions at \$2.50 per year. Send in your own renewed and those of your friends. Also try to obtain new subscriptions. On this page you will find prizes which are offered in this drive.

• Establish a home delivery route in your community whereby the paper is delivered to the home of the reader each week. Payments can be made weekly, monthly, or quarterly. Special forms for home delivery circulation will be made available to all who wish to participate in this important form of distributing a workers' newspaper.

Simultaneously with the drive for The Worker, every effort is being made to increase the circulation of The Daily Worker. The response in New Jersey where a substantial growth of The Daily Worker has been made recently gives added evidence that The Daily Worker will obtain thousands of new friends in the coming months.

PRIZES

There will be two grand prizes—

1 For volunteer, outside of the New York or vicinity area the highest number of subs (minimum 100) a trip to New York as a guest of The Worker, all expenses paid.

2 Volunteer may choose prize II instead.
For Volunteer, living in New York and vicinity sending in the highest number of subs (minimum 100) a week's vacation, place to be chosen by winner.

There will be three other sets of prizes for those receiving 50, 25, 10 or more subscription. Details will be printed in the next issue of The Worker.

The prizes will consist of phonograph records issued by the Stinson Record Corporation depending on the number subs obtained.

In addition to these, weekly awards will be made for best achievement during each week of the drive.

Partial List of PREMIUM BOOKS

THE CENTURY WAS YOUNG, Louis Aragon
ARAGON, POET OF FRENCH RESISTANCE
FEAR, WAR AND THE BOMB, P. M. S. Blackett
JOSEPH WEYDEMAYER, Karl Oberman
MERCHANT SEAMAN, Wm. L. Standard
BETRAYAL, Arthur D. Kahan
YOUR MOST HUMBLE SERVANT, Shirley Graham
ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION, M. I. Kalinin
NEGRO LIBERATION, Harry Hayward
THE DIPLOMAT, James Aldridge
LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, 2 vols., Philip Foner
SELECTED WORKS, Karl Marx (2 vols.)
MARXISM AND THE NATIONAL QUESTION, Stalin
CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES, Marx and Engels
THE AMERICAN, Howard Fast
MY GLORIOUS BROTHERS, Howard Fast

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Zone _____ State _____

This sub is for 1 year 6 months

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City _____

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This sub is for 1 year 6 months

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The Worker

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5.50	5.75	10.00
3.00	3.00	2.50
1.50	1.50	1.50
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8.25	8.50	12.00
1.50	1.50	1.50

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The Excess Profits Tax Hoax

THE FEW HUNDRED BIG BUSINESS TYCOONS who control all of America's industries are making huge fortunes out of the "defense" contracts racket.

This is well known.

For example, **THE CASH DIVIDENDS** handed out to Wall Street stockholders during the month of September, 1950, totalled more than **ONE BILLION ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS!** That's just for one month.

This was 60 percent **HIGHER THAN THE SAME MONTH LAST YEAR.**

And last year's dividend "take" going to the ultra-rich capitalists and corporations set a new all-time record of **SIX AND A HALF BILLION** green dollars.

This year's "take" in dividends alone (not to mention enormous bond interest payments, high salaries, bonuses, etc.) is expected by government officials to reach the new all-time high of **SEVEN AND ONE-HALF BILLION DOLLARS** before January 1, 1951.

You can now understand how and why the Washington invention of the "Soviet menace" and the provocation of the war in Korea has been a godsend to the top layer of monopolists and bankers who own and control America's steel, auto, munitions, oil, etc., industries.

IN THIS MIDST OF THIS ORGY of profiteering, President Truman has just asked the "lame duck" Congress that goes out of business in January to pass a four-billion-dollar excess profits tax.

Truman's publicity men say the President "wants to take the profits out of war." What a joke that is!

If there were no profits in preparing for war, and in waging war, there simply wouldn't be any of the current war hysteria and the huge "pork barrel" known as "defense."

SO LET'S NOT KID OURSELVES about "taking the profits out of war" in a social system where profit is all-powerful, determining all policies, morals and laws.

Truman's move is purely political. He knows that the "lame duck" Congress can't and will not bother to pass his four-billion-dollar excess profits tax. Where then will the newly needed billions for guns, bombs, and the re-arming of Nazi Germany come from? From the average American family, of course!

President Truman's move for an excess profits tax that he knows won't get passed is the White House' way for opening the gates to **NEW HEAVY TAXES ON WAGES**, middleclass salaries, and on **THE PURCHASE OF DAILY NECESSITIES**.

Congress won't pass any kind of excess profits tax for at least six or nine months (even when it does, it will leave the trusts swollen with war-created profits). Thus, the White House will be in a position to say "Defense can't wait until Congress pass our excess profits tax; we must therefore tax the wages and buying power of the people **RIGHT NOW.**"

That is the game the government is playing.

IN PLAIN ENGLISH, your living standards, your buying power, your real wages, are definitely **GOING DOWN IN 1951 AS A RESULT OF THE PRO-WAR POLICY THAT PASSES FOR "DEFENSE" in Washington.**

The bi-partisan decision to ally America to world fascism for a war against democracy, colonial freedom and Socialism is going to cost every American family plenty in food, clothing, rent, medical care, education, etc.—not to speak of the lives of our sons, young fathers, and possible atomic victims in all our major cities.

To take the profits out of war one must curb war itself!

To take the profits out of war, Washington should call off the suicidal foreign policy which is pushing us into atomic slaughter.

We should make peace with the Socialist states, halt our re-arming of the German Nazis, let China sit in the UN, call off the war in Korea, and use our vast national wealth for **HOUSING, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, AND SOCIAL SECURITY**. We should raise the money by heavy taxes on all big corporations, banks, dividends, etc. We should repeal all taxes on consumers' goods, wages, and low incomes, and **MAKE WALL STREET PAY**.

Families of McCarran Victims Place Protests Before UN

LAKE SUCCESS.—Charges that the U.S. government committed "grave violations" of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the arbitrary arrest and holding without bail of non-citizens were placed before the United Nations last week.

The charges, listed in a three-page document, were formally presented to Dr. John Humphrey, Director of the UN Division of Human Rights and member of the UN Secretariat by a delegation composed of members of the immediate families of non-citizens arrested in the McCarran Law raids, many of whom have been held on Ellis Island for more than three weeks without bail.

The document was circulated to all members of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. It asserted that by arresting and denying bail to the McCarran victims, the U. S. government committed violations of the Human Rights Declaration "of a serious and far-reaching character."

MRS. ROOSEVELT was the only delegate who refused to personally receive a copy of the communication addressed to her committee.

She was approached in the delegates' lounge by Harry Raymond, spokesman for the families of the McCarran victims. When told that the illegal arrests had caused extreme suffering and distress and had done irreparable injury to the families of 16 legal and permanent U. S. residents held on Ellis Island, Mrs. Roosevelt pleaded that her committee was not in session. She flatly refused to accept a copy of the document.

The communication was accept-

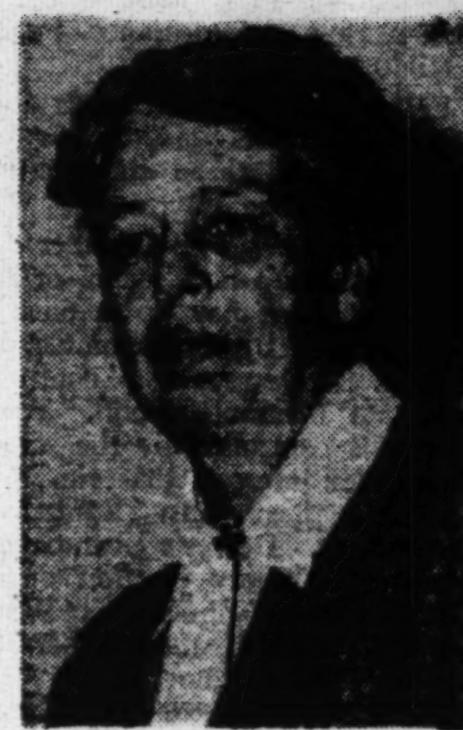
ed, however, by other members of the UN committee. Dr. Humphrey accepted the document for the entire committee. He said he would give it his immediate consideration.

"We are members of the immediate families of 16 legal and permanent residents of the United States now held in custody by the U. S. government," the communication to the UN declared.

"These members of our families have been explicitly denied the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We are informed and believe that the U. S. government is bound to honor that declaration and to honor its articles. Nevertheless, in violation of Article 9, members of our families are being subjected to 'arbitrary arrest and detention' forbidden in that article. In addition, the actions of the U. S. government against members of our families are in clear violation of the laws of the country and its Constitution."

FOR MORE than a half-day, the delegation of wives, husbands, fathers, sons and daughters of the Ellis Island prisoners sought to interview Mrs. Roosevelt and other U. S. delegates to the UN. UN officials denied them passes to attend the meeting of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, which was in session and to which the communication was addressed.

Finally, after long negotiations, Raymond, who is a reporter for The Worker and whose wife Rose



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Flatly Refused

Nelson Lightcap is one of the prisoners on Ellis Island, was permitted to attend the meeting and present the petition.

Others in the delegation were Mrs. Mary Borich, wife of Frank Borich; Mrs. Nell Cattonar and Vera, wife and daughter of Anthony Cattonar; Charles B. Cumbebatch, father of Claudia Jones; Mrs. Esther Harisiades, wife of Peter Harisiades; Mrs. Pauline Pirinsky, wife of George Pirinsky; Mrs. Rose Tarazona, wife of Manuel Tarazona; Mrs. Sonia Schneider and Mona, wife and daughter of Jack Schneider, and Irving Taffler.

The delegation was sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which is conducting the campaign for freedom of the McCarran victims and their right to become American citizens.

Letters From The Shops . . .

Ford Worker Tells of Phony 'Trial'

Editor, The Worker:

As I promised before I'll let you know about Local 600, (United Auto Workers, Ford Rouge plant). Although I don't have much time I'll write you, since I can't afford to give you (the paper) any money now—since I've worked only short weeks—3 or 4 days for the past two weeks and therefore it's hard to pay the bills.

Never can I manage to save, for the prices go up two cents (eggs a dozen) when wages go up but one cent per hour. It's hard in Michigan for prices continue to go up and wages don't meet that. Well, don't think I never give—I gave a week's wages before—and the rank and file has slightly more

before the year is up—I'll try to give again — to the Michigan Worker.

The trial of the five leaders of Local 600 ended last night. In the words of the defense committee of attorneys, which consists of Pat Rice, vice president of Local 600; Bill Johnson, president of the Foundry; Walter Quilleo, B Building; Percy Llewellyn, former Local 600 president and regional director; Joe Hogan, president, Gear & Axle, the union membership "repudiated this attempted coup."

The rank and file re-elected the five and also their supporters—and now the rank and file has slightly more

than half on the General Council. The verdict will not be announced until mid-December. During the trial goons doused old paint on one of the defense attorneys' cars, started a fight with another defense attorney and the local was a place of hostility.

The membership showed Stelato, president of Local 600, that they want no part of him and his trial.

Now that the trial is completed—I'll tell you about the runaway shop and about the "coming" lay-off in another letter.

Brotherly,
Rouge Ford Shop Committee
LYL—Detroit

Seaman Describes Strike in Egypt

Dear Editor:

Last trip at Alexandria, Egypt, an unusual event occurred. The Egyptian longshoremen were out on strike—their first in many years. Even though an English daily is printed, called the "Egyptian Mail", and the strike lasted eight days, no mention of it was listed in any paper.

We seamen naturally have kindred sympathy with any waterfront action, especially in a port like Alexandria, where indescribable conditions exist. In fact this is the only country in the world where, in many cases where horse-power is short, men are harnessed, and are whipped if they fail to respond quickly. They receive about 20 piastres per day, about 50 cents for almost 12 hours work, and were asking for 30 piastres, and a 10 hour day.

Rackets abound and the men are hired and sometimes don't even receive their usual meager pit-work under the same old con-

tance, as a kick-back condition exists here. In this strike, the harbor was full of steel helmeted cops and Egyptian soldiers, and as usual the old pattern was followed.

Scab-herders rounded up all the unfortunate derelicts-beggars, jails were emptied of minor offenders, and all were put to work working cargo. A few violent disturbances occurred, the strikers without any weapons had their heads busted and the strike was eventually broken.

Most of the ship's crew, sympathizing with the strikers, held a tarpaulin muster, contributed money to the strikers. Of course we were spotted, and shore leave was denied us. We still gave moral support, however, leaning over the rail and telling off the cops and shouting words of encouragement to the workers who eventually were driven back to work under the same old con-

ditions.

A strengthened bond of solidarity, developed between us because of our cooperation and mutual respect.

The real peculiar aspect of the whole affair was that a tiny segment of the ship's crew, disappointed of our overt acts, called it "commie" tactics and threatened to expose us to the union in N.Y. They were of course, supporters of Curran, and his band of "renegades."

What makes me sick to the stomach, however, (as an original charter member of the NMU) is that in our one proud, powerful, progressive union, union men must now worry about being "screened", with the union leaders acting as informers for the Coast Guard and shipowners. The seamen are in the know, however, and are waiting for the proper time to act.

A SEAMAN

THE JUDGE WHO OWED THE DEFENDANTS \$500,000

(Continued from Page 3)

transferred the mortgage note—now reduced to \$150,000—to the New York State Insurance Fund in 1940.

Full payment by Medina is due on Dec. 1 of this year, that is on Friday-a-week, three days after the big trial begins.

The decision as to whether to extend Medina's note again—or to make the judge pay up at once—will be given by an appointee of Thomas E. Dewey, who controls the State Insurance Fund. And Dewey is controlled by the same Rockefeller interests that run the Equitable itself. An Equitable director is Dewey's campaign treasurer in every election year. This Equitable director is Winthrop W. Aldrich, the brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the chairman of the Chase National Bank.

Judge Medina will note, as he scans the court papers, that Director Aldrich of the Equitable, who endorsed his original loan, is named as a "co-conspirator" in the money trust plot.

The insurance company's president, Thomas I. Parkinson, is accused as a "co-conspirator" in the trial before Medina as well.

MEDINA WAS SELECTED to preside at the Wall Street plot trial by a higher judge—Senior Judge John Clark Knox of the U.S. District Court—with whom the Equitable is financially allied.

Part of the shocking story of this case is the fact that Judge Knox was made a director of the five billion dollar Rockefeller insurance firm several weeks after he assigned Medina to the Invest-

ment Bankers case on Feb. 9, 1948. Pre-trial hearings of the money trust case were then under way.

Senior Judge Knox was still an Equitable director in late 1948 when he took Medina away from the monopoly conspiracy case for a year and assigned him to handle the trial of Eugene Dennis and the 10 other Communist leaders in the same court.

The money trust case could wait, while the Communists, who fought monopoly, were framed.

The bankers and insurance magnates behind Knox and Medina are the real masters of the United States and of the Marshall Plan lands of Europe and the Latin American colonies and semi-colonies.

These bankers direct the Taft-Hartley attacks on trade unions and the Department of Justice's drive against civil liberties. They make billions from wars. And they hold the Republican and Democratic parties and the little Medinas in the hollow of their hands.

The accused bankers' power is illustrated by the case of W. Averell Harriman, whose family owns most of the stock of Harriman Ripley & Co., one of the defendant banking houses.

Harriman—who is involved in the loan to Medina—sits at President Truman's elbow as the "Assistant to the President." Harriman's war powers are immense. He has the authority to intervene in disputes between the State and Defense Departments on war policy and to advise the President as to what the Government should do.

His advice is usually followed. Harriman is sometimes called the "Acting President" of the United States. He was formerly in charge of the Marshall Plan ad-

ministration in Europe, where he has huge investments.

Harriman is very close to the House of Morgan. The Harriman and Morgan banks have the same attorneys in the trial before Medina.

THE SCANDALOUS STORY of the judge's financial obligations to the men he pretends to be judging has been suppressed by all capitalist newspapers.

Medina himself did suppressing. A judge is expected to admit any financial ties with defendants before him, and then to withdraw from a case. But Medina kept silent about his debts when he was assigned to the Investment Bankers case by Judge Knox. And he kept the scandal hidden as he took a leave of absence from the bankers' case for nine months to railroad the Communists in the same court, and then took another four months for a vacation in Bermuda and California.

The judge's Wall Street creditors welcomed the delay, and the railroading of the Communists too. But they must have chuckled when Medina angrily ordered the attorneys for the Communists to speed up their case and get the proceedings finished, while the bankers' case was allowed to drag on for years.

The charges against the bankers are not trivial, however.

"The extent of this case is truly gargantuan," admitted Dulles' partner, Arthur Dean, at a hearing before Medina in 1948.

This case, admitted Dean:

"... covers the whole gamut of American railroad, American public utilities and American industrial financing," since 1915.

And the Harrimans, Morgans, Rockefellers, Lehman, Dillon, Read & Co., Kuhn, Loeb Co. financiers and other investment bankers in the case are accused of the most serious offenses against the American people in this period.

Medina's present and past creditors and their colleagues are charged in the prosecutor's complaint with denying loans to small business houses (thus ruining thousands of small merchants and manufacturers).

These bankers are charged with imposing a Wall Street dictatorship upon industry, compelling corporations to elect bankers as directors and forcing debtor companies to run their businesses as the bankers see fit.

THE PROSECUTOR also ac-

cused the bankers, going on trial before Medina, of illegal war financing countries. He tells, for instance, how J. P. Morgan & Co. and allied bankers illegally handled the first half-billion dollar war loan to Great Britain and France in the first World War in 1915 after a private deal with the two imperial powers. Rival bankers were kept out. The prosecutor does not object to the financing of bloody imperial conflicts, it should be noted. . . . He only deals with the violation of anti-monopoly laws.

The defendant bankers before Medina are also accused of illegally floating enormous loans for Mussolini's Italy and pre-war Japan and the big German industrialists (who financed Hitler).

They are charged with violating the anti-monopoly law by so doing—not with arming the fascists for war on the world.

Medina's creditors can smile at these charges, however. They are not going to jail. The Truman case.

'Murray's Worries' in Nov. March of Labor

"What Makes Murray Worry," lead article in the November issue of March of Labor magazine, examines some pertinent reasons behind the recent Phil Murray-steel company wage talks.

March of Labor can be bought singly or in bundles by writing to the Circulation Department, Room 521, 799 Broadway. A year's subscription costs \$2.00 and single copies sell for 25 cents.

administration is only making a demagogic gesture. It is asking neither prison sentences nor fines. It is only asking the judge to issue restraining orders, to forbid the bankers from doing certain things again, if they are found guilty.

And the bankers know that the judge's orders will be mild and almost meaningless because the judge is their debtor, Medina. And Medina is both judge and jury in this case.

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Brooklyn

"PSYCHIATRY," U.S. and Misuse. Open forum with prominent N. Y. psychiatrist. Tonight at 8:15, Midwood ALP, 1361 Coney Island Ave. (near Ave. J) Subs. 50¢.

HERBERT APTEKER, author and historian, lectures tonight 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Why They Lie?"

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MASS TOWN MEETING, Monday eve., Nov. 20th, 8:15 p.m. Hear: Howard Fast, Ada B. Jackson, William L. Patterson, demand freedom for Lieut. Leon Gilbert. Protest discrimination in Brooklyn hospitals. Paragon Hall, 4 Brooklyn Ave., near Herkimer. Entertainment. Admission \$2.50 including tax. Auspices: Civil Rights Congress Bedford-Stuyvesant.

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Calif. Progressive Vote Nears 350,000

SAN FRANCISCO. — Volunteer workers continued to try and find out how many votes the Independent Progressive Party received in last Tuesday's election. With reports available from 13 of the state's 58 counties, George Walsh, IPP candidate for secretary of state, had 231,751 votes, IPP state headquarters here said.

Walsh, who received 127,621 votes in Los Angeles county, 34,512 in San Francisco and 26,605 in Alameda county, appeared sure, observers felt, of topping the 350,000 mark.

And there were indications that John A. Peterson, the IPP's candidate in the Eight Congressional district, comprising San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties, would wind up with better than 30,000 votes.

Peterson, a railroad machinist running against an entrenched Republican, John Z. Anderson, previously polled 12,039 votes in San Mateo county. This brings his total for the district, minus Santa Clara county, to 14,985. Santa Clara county returns, observers felt, should double this total.

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Real Branch Rickey Story

NOW THAT BRANCH RICKEY has departed the Brooklyn scene, let's look back into the question of his role in ending baseball jimmie. Was he the lonely big wheel thinking it up and doing it all by himself, as he likes to have people think, and as the movie "The Jackie Robinson Story" pretends? Hardly. In fact, Mr. Rickey was AGAINST signing Negro players and was just smart enough to make the first move and cash in when he felt the pressure of the fans making a little democracy inevitable. Here is some baseball history:

Rickey took over from erratic Larry MacPhail as Brooklyn General Manager in 1943. As head man, he was in full charge. Wanting to know where he stood on the vital question of Negro players, the Communist Party of Brooklyn carried on a whirlwind petition drive in the winter of '43, collecting tens of thousands of signatures in a matter of weeks from the ordinary Joe on the streets who puts it on the line at Ebbets Field come summer time.

With this huge stack of petitions, a delegation came to see Rickey. It was headed by the late New York City Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione, and included Mrs. Lillian Gates, Howard Johnson (who was soon to volunteer for combat duty in a mixed battalion and wind up with two purple hearts and a lot of Nazi lead), and Nat Low, then sports editor of this paper.

Rickey refused to see the delegation. He sent out an assistant who said he would meet only with Councilman Cacchione and Low. The assistant doubletalked around the subject for more than an hour, refusing to answer Cacchione's simple question as to whether the Dodgers were ready to scout and sign qualified Negro players. When it was plain that Rickey's answer was "no," Cacchione arose and told the assistant, "If this is the way the owners feel, the people of Brooklyn will give you the only answer you understand. Then you'll sign a different tune."

THEN CAME the winter meeting, and the dramatic moment when Paul Robeson insisted on addressing the magnates, and the late Commissioner Landis hesitated, then said OK. Robeson, introduced by Landis as "one of the most famous men in the world and a great American," spoke with eloquence and force for about twenty minutes on democracy and Americanism, was applauded, and left.

The stenographic record of what followed, never before revealed, was obtained by Nat Low, and shows that Landis said that it should be announced that Robeson's speech was "considered," but "that the matter is a matter for each club to determine in getting together its baseball team; that no other solution than that, in view of the nature of the operations, is possible."

Here comes Mr. Rickey again. "Mr. Commissioner . . . some of our clubs are beset with a great many petitions and a great many visitations, such as you saw here today. That they become embarrassing is not the point; they become time-taking, and, from a publicity standpoint, they become important. Is it in order for a club to say that this is a matter requiring not only our league-consideration, but joint consideration, and that the club itself is not able to give further statements than it has now given, whatever that is?"

Get this now! Rickey, "embarrassed" by the fan pressure for democracy, is trying to get off the hook by "suggesting" to Landis that the magnates tell anti-jimmie fighters that the question of signing Negro players cannot be decided by one team but is a league matter.

The move failed because Landis had no desire to be shoved back onto the hot seat again. In 1942, under the insistent pressure of the rising campaign, and with over a million signatures piled high on his desk, he had finally announced that the matter was up to the clubs. Now he had to tell Rickey that further evasiveness was "indefensible . . . suspicious men might think that . . ." Rickey interrupted ruefully, "Yes, that is right."

FINALLY, WHEN the Daily Worker in company with a Negro newspaper, brought three Negro players up to the wartime Bear Mountain camp of the Dodgers for a spring "tryout" in 1945, Rickey stalled, finally gave them a farcical "tryout" of twenty minutes, and then forgot the whole thing.

Branch Rickey weighed everything, and being a smart businessman, knowing he was licked, decided to turn it into a good thing for himself.

A forthcoming, documented book by Nat Low, starting with the beginning of the historic campaign in 1936 and going into complete detail on the things touched on here, is something you'll want to read.

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Phone Workers Screened For Anti-Union 'Loyalty'

Bell Telephone confronted its employees with its own special "loyalty oath"—a pledge to pass picket lines—before they could return to their jobs. This ultimatum has resulted in the lockout of an estimated 15,000 workers of company's long lines division from coast to coast because they refused to pass pickets of Western Electric, the maintenance and equipment division of the 43-state Bell system.

The strike of 16,000 Western Electric and 16,000 Michigan Bell workers rounded out the first week with the union invoking a "on-again off-again" picketing policy to harass and "confuse" the company's efforts to keep the system going through strikebreakers.

It was when pickets were taken off in many parts of the country that the company admitted through a spokesman, that it queried the returning workers not directly affected by the walkout:

"Are you prepared to work regularly?"

When asked what that means, the manager usually explained, "Will you pass picket lines?"

Upon receiving a negative reply

China Welfare Parley Called

A Conference on Health and Welfare in China was called for this Saturday, Nov. 18, at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, 101 West 58th St., from 1 to 5 p.m., under the auspices of the China Welfare Appeal, Inc., sponsors of Friendship Cargo for China. Aims of the conference, it was stated by Olive Van Horn, conference chairman, are "to report current developments and fundamental changes in health and welfare in China, to hear from persons just returned from China, to exchange opinions and obtain detailed knowledge of China's needs and solutions to welfare problems, and to explore ways that the American people can assist the Chinese people in their efforts to rebuild their country in peace."

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Steel Negotiations Put Off 'Indefinitely'

Steel wage negotiations in the industry were postponed indefinitely as Philip Murray, president of the union, departed for Chicago for preliminary meetings and sessions of the CIO's convention there. This means that talks are unlikely to resume until after November 25.

the returning worker would be told "Sorry, your place has been filled."

The Communication Workers of America, the striking CIO union, moved immediately to file charges of unfair labor practices. The company's action is viewed as a direct blow at the right of employees to conform to the most elementary principle of unionism—never to pass a picket line of strikers.

Meanwhile, the strike struggle sharpened. A large mobilization of Philadelphia police battled pickets for nearly an hour in an effort to clear them from the entrance to the Trinity Exchange Building. Eleven were arrested.

Southern leaders of the CW threatened to extend the strike to the 50,000 members of the CW in that area if the company's lockout campaign continues.

The company also issued a statement from its New York office announcing plans to hire strikebreakers to bring "relief to loyal employees" being overworked.

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of the company came close on the heels of an order to the vast legal staff in the 43 states affected by the strike to move immediately for injunctions on the basis of the "Little Taft-Hartley" statutes on the books of most states. Within three days injunctions were either obtained or were in process of summation in at least eight states.

Alabama granted a statewide injunction. Indiana's major cities invoked restraints on picketing. Injunctions were also issued in Cincinnati, Des Moines, Illinois, Oregon and hearings were due in New Jersey for a statewide ban.

The strike broke out after election day, 14 months after futile negotiations began on a wage reopener. The company now wants to tie up the CWA with an 18-month pact without a reopener and offers an average of 11 cents an hour to be distributed on a "merit" basis at the company's own discretion.

The union is seeking a higher raise and a contract of only one year.



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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

NOVEMBER 19, 1950

SE



LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG—This is a photograph of one of the Lincoln dioramas made by the WPA under the administration of President Roosevelt for the WPA

Museum Extension Project sponsored by the Chicago Board of Education. Lincoln is pictured speaking, surrounded by his cabinet.

Four Score and Seven Years

By MILTON HOWARD

IT IS 87 YEARS since Abraham Lincoln gave his Gettysburg Address. Four-score and seven years ago he made that brief talk. It took less than five minutes. Yet it has lived in the hearts of Americans and of all freedom-loving people everywhere.

"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," is what mankind wants, Lincoln said. How right he was.

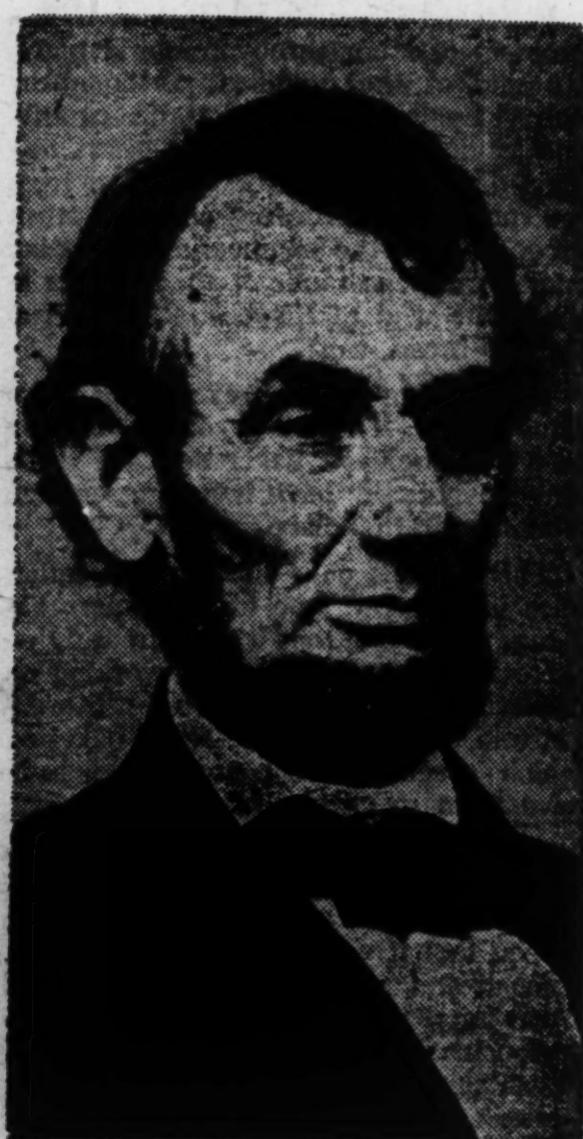
All over Asia—in Korea, in India, in Malaya, Indonesia, Indo-China, and Burma—the colored peoples are struggling and dying with those ideals on their lips.

The Korean peasant, dying for the right to own his own land and the right to rule himself, knows what Lincoln's words mean as he looks up at the bombers dropping destruction and death on his farm and homeland.

And in Africa, where millions of Negro men and women still feel the lash of the whip, of racist brutality, and of the "white supremacy" slavery in the mines, Lincoln's words will be a tremendous force in the coming months and years.

On the Pennsylvania battleground, Nov. 19, 1863, Lincoln told America and the world that the very future of Amer-

Eighty-seven years ago today, Abraham Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address. It was a revolutionary document whose present meaning the nation's ruling families would like to bury.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Executive Mansion,

Washington, _____, 1863

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal."

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not

A portion of the original version of the Gettysburg Address as Lincoln wrote it for delivery at the National Cemetery dedicatory exercises.

Sports for the People

JUST A LITTLE over 30 years ago sports for the people were totally unknown in Russia except for the tiny minority of the Czarist aristocrats.

Today, in the Soviet Union, stadiums, swimming pools, gymnasiums, tennis and basketball courts are everywhere. No collective farm is without its sports field. At Brussels two months ago a representative team of Soviet men and women swept through to the track and field

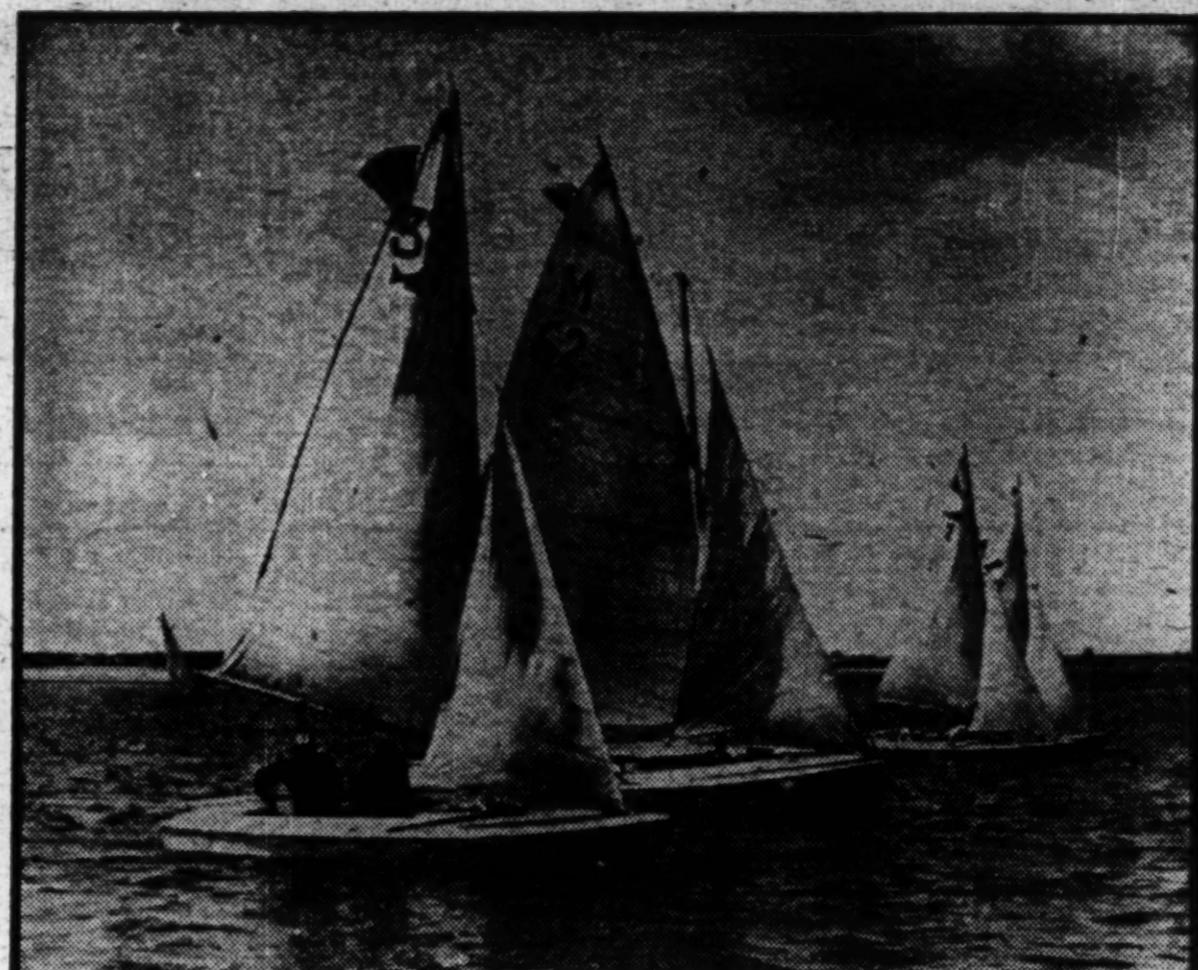
championship of Europe in the European Olympics. Soviet athletes expect to give the United States the first real team competition we have ever encountered, in the forthcoming 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki in Finland.

In addition to track and field, the Soviets have produced world records in swimming and all the winter sports. They also won the basketball championship of Europe.



Nina Dunbadze, the famed world record holder in the discus field, easily won her event at the European Olympics.

(Pictures from "Sporting Glory" now at the Stanley Theatre, New York.)



Yachting races are popular—and you don't have to be a millionaire! Scene is on the Moscow Canal.



One of the favorite sports of vacationing workers is mountain climbing. This group is in Georgia.

Nearly All The Workers Are Women

MOSCOW.

ALEXEI STORONKIN went to work as a baker when he was a boy in 1905. Despite his trade the problem his family faced all the time was getting enough bread and other food to keep body and soul together. Today Storokin is the director of a "mechanized bread factory," a huge bakery which produces 250 tons of bread a day, about half million loaves, in the 24-hour period. Active as a trade unionist for many years, Storokin became director 18 years ago.

The enthusiasm with which Storokin took a group of correspondents through the plant and explained all its processes was infectious. He has something to be proud about too. The degree of mechanization in the plant became clear right from the start of our tour on the fifth floor where huge vats filled with yeast swirled slowly around on a circular conveyor. Only two workers were required to operate the entire job on the floor.

We went from floor to floor, saw how mechanical mixers mixed the dough, shaped the loaves, added the salt, sugar, butter, vitamin B and other ingredients and baked the fresh Moscow bread. In fact from the yeast vats on the top floor to where the hot golden crusted loaves were loaded on fleets of trucks down below, we could spot only two processes which were not completely mechanized. One where a worker shifted the loaves after the conveyor poured out the loaf already shaped and ready for the oven. The other was where two women stood and used their fingers to put fancy designs on top of the loaf.

A visit to a Moscow bakery, where a former poor worker now manages a large mechanized plant. Most of the workers are women and the factory arranges for the care, feeding—and even clothing—of the children while the mothers are at work.

By JOSEPH CLARK

The Worker Moscow Correspondent

We asked the director why machinery wasn't used in both processes. He smiled and told us that for the first operation a Stakhonovite baker in the plant had designed a machine. But, he explained, there were still some bugs in the machine that had to be taken out, because sometimes it put the loaf in the wrong conveyor and there would be some waste. For the fancy lines marked on the loaf he said they had once used a satisfactory machine. But the customers didn't like the lines as well as those made by hand. And since it was a fast and relatively easy process they reverted back to the manual operation.

Care For Workers' Children

There are 400 production workers employed in the plant, 140 white collar, nursery employees for the plant's kindergarten, cafeteria workers for the restaurant, doctors, laboratory workers, who test the ingredients to make sure that only the purest materials go into the bread, etc.

pictures of the plant's football team, and various cups and awards they had won in athletic competition.

No Unemployed Bakers

We asked Storokin whether there is a problem of labor turnover in the plant. He said of the qualified personnel he doesn't know of a single instance of anyone leaving the job in the 18 years he's been director. New workers come from the trade schools run by the bread trust. Practically all the engineering personnel comes from the ranks of the workers in the plant who take special courses run by the bread trust.

No one can be fired except for a serious offense. There is never such a thing as an unemployed baker and the problem they usually have is getting enough workers for the place.

This plant is only one of four similar ones in Moscow; one of the others has a capacity of 500 tons a day. In addition there are other big bakeries working on different mechanization schemes. Storokin told us that even the small bakeries, which specialize in pastries and buns have been mechanized.

After answering all the reporters questions, Storokin asked what our impressions were of the plant. We were agreed that it was an exceedingly clean, efficient and well managed place. I said I was impressed by things like kindergartens, vacations in rest homes, and other advantages the workers get. Storokin smiled and recalled what Stalin had once said, that of all the capital the Soviet Union possesses, nothing is more valuable than people.

By JOHN GATES, Editor of The Worker

Question of the day

Question: Do the results of the 1950 elections increase the war danger?

ANSWER: They certainly do. The 1950 elections, generally speaking, were a victory for reaction. The GOP trend, election of such extreme reactionaries as Nixon, Dirksen, Taft, etc., bode no good whatsoever for the people of our country.

The basic reason for the losses of the labor movement in this election is the abject support given to Truman's war program by the leaders of the CIO and AFL. This servile reliance on the Democratic Party weakened the influence of labor, disoriented, divided and demobilized its great potential independent political strength.

The complete bankruptcy of the labor bureaucrats is shown by the post-election statement of Jack Kroll, national head of CIO-PAC. Bewildered by the results, he draws no lessons for the urgent need of real independent political action against both capitalist parties as the only road to peace



GATES

and progress. The only concern for the future he shows is that the Republicans may pursue a so-called "isolationist" policy and may not support the administration's war program.

He has little cause for fear. The GOP supports Wall Street's drive for world domination. As the New York Times said editorially on Nov. 9: "We see no evidence of a swing toward 'isolation' in the results of Tuesday's voting. . . . Republicans and Democrats alike have pledged themselves to the completion of the task begun in Korea. . . . It should not be forgotten that it was during a period of complete Republican control of Congress—in the recent famous 80th Congress, so frequently and so unfairly abused by Mr. Truman—that every one of the present major American foreign policies took shape: for it was this Congress, a Republican Congress, which first approved the Marshall Plan, first adopted the Greek-Turkish Aid Program and voted the Vandenberg resolution that sparked the whole idea of the North Atlantic Pact."

The government's war program has been and is fully backed by both capitalist parties. The elections do not change that. The effect on foreign policy of the new strength of the GOP in Congress will be expressed in pressure for even more provocative and widespread aggression in the Far East, and for putting a greater squeeze on the governments of Western Europe to place more of the burden of the armament program on the workers of those countries.

We can be certain that the more the GOP takes

the offensive on a more openly belligerent policy and on a more rapid drive toward fascism, the more Truman and the Democrats will try to outdo them in their dirty game.

Labor must break with the pro-war and pro-fascist policies of both capitalist parties. That is the main lesson of the 1950 elections. Labor must begin to make a genuine fight for peace. There can be no question but that the overwhelming sentiment of the American workers is for peace.

Jacob Arvey, Democratic Party boss of Chicago who quit the day after Election Day, said this about his party's defeat in Illinois:

"The war has made people nervous and unhappy. They're afraid their boys are going to war, and they took it out on us."

The unpopularity of the Korean war played a big role in the election results. The people don't want war. They were dissatisfied with the Truman Administration and unfortunately voted for the Republicans because they seemed to be in "opposition" to Truman. The people were very confused and divided, but the sentiment for peace stands out. How to organize and unite that sentiment into real independent political action and steer it along genuinely anti-war channels is the great problem that faces progressives today.

(Editor's Note: This column is a weekly feature. Readers are urged to send questions to John Gates, 35 E. 12 St., New York City.)

THANKSGIVING 1950

By JOSEPH NORTH

[The Second World Peace Congress is being held in Warsaw, Poland.]

No man stalked his brother that day in Massachusetts. The dark and murmuring forests heard only the cawing crow, the brook, the urgent Atlantic wave. Nothing more.

But if you listened hard you heard the eager moccasin of Massasoit. Ninety Indians came, guests of the newcomers the Pilgrims who had said, "Brothers come we'll sing and smoke the pipe of peace." They came. Peace is a compelling invitation few men will deny.

Can you see the Indian chief, cross-legged amid the golden hills of pumpkin, the barrelled nuts the turkeys roasting on the fire? "The guests remained five days" the ancient history tells "during which they captured five deer to add to the larder of their hosts." The first Thanksgiving 1621.

1950? Think of the Pilgrim and his guest the Indian. I see them on the silent shore Musket lay on hard New England soil Arrow at its side: powder and thong slept While white men, red men Sang.

Thanksgiving, 1950? The Pilgrim sons are far away

on distant soil they slant their eyes down sights of guns magnified with death. Who is our guest today? What feast do we prepare? What hospitality is ours on those shores, ten thousand miles from home?

Pilgrim, Massasoit, what have we done with your Thanksgiving?

Fathers of our homeland do not despair. Your other sons have come to sit with brothers from the continents white and brown, black and yellow.

They come they come they come cross oceans, mountains climb the frantic wall the killers raise to bar their way. They come, a tide no fearful emperor can deny.

Massasoit would know them.

Your dream lives, your eternal dream that will not die. Your dream of peace.

Give thanks, Pilgrim, Massasoit. We will again be hosts and guests and down our guns and silence them so men can hear that word, Brother. Brother.

Above the golden sheaves and yellow corn a harvest moon will rise and men will sing.

And no guns roar.



OF THINGS TO COME

By JOHN PITTMAN

Americans Sorely Need The Hollywood Ten

TO THE HOLLYWOOD TEN, greetings! Dear Alvah Bessie, Herbert Biberman, Lester Cole, Edward Dmytryk, Ring Lardner, Albert Maltz, Dalton Trumbo, Samuel Ornitz, Adrian Scott, John Howard Lawson: My warmest personal greetings, and the greetings of The Worker Staff! We salute you again, hope the varied and sundry prisons of Truman have not impaired your health, look forward to your return to your rightful place among the valiant spirits who hold aloft, in these days of darkening skies, the bright flame of true American tradition.

PITTMAN I think I can speak for all who love and honor this tradition when I say that you are deeply missed. You have a right to know this—how, in your absence, your presence is conspicuous. For although few in numbers, you embodied the ideas of millions; and although your products were few, among the multitude of Hollywood productions, yet they were the best and the truest, and kept alive the promise of what our cinematic art, once freed from the fist of monopoly, might achieve for a truly people's culture.

IN THE MONTHS since your work was first

suppressed by the billionaires' inquisitors, the American motion picture has degenerated beyond description. From others of your friends, you may have learned of the loathsome rot now issuing from Hollywood—the utterly false pictures of America and other lands, the caricatures of men and women, the deliberate pandering to the tastes and values of cannibals and degenerates.

I will add to this. It seems to me that the Hollywood cinema today yields first place to no other medium of communication as an instrument of Wall Street's chauvinism. And not only the typical U. S. imperialist brand of chauvinism—white supremacy—but chauvinism against all other peoples. But it is Hollywood's white supremacist chauvinism of which I would speak particularly.

I hope by now all of you have received and read the able discussion of the Negro in the films by V. J. Jerome. Of this work, now being distributed in pamphlet form, I cannot speak too highly. It lays bare the cunning devices by which the movie moguls strive to give a "new look" to their treatment of the Negro people, behind which they dispense a potion more lethal than ever.

And certainly you have read the press notices of films which sow hatred for the Russians, depict the Koreans as savages, and glorify the detective, stool-pigeon, FBI man, gangster, bully, traitor, renegade and killer—in and out of uniform—of the women and children of other countries.

NOW THIS 'NEW LOOK' treatment is being applied to the films of the American Indian—the first

people to suffer from the genocidal policies of American capitalism. It says a great deal about Hollywood, it seems to me, when the film magnates turn their billion-dollar technical facilities to a fresh distortion of the truth about these people. For if most white Americans have been so poisoned on the Negro question that they have little difficulty in dulling the edge of conscience, they could never quite obliterate their feeling of guilt for the plight of the Indians.

I see the new films about the Indian, therefore, as an attempt to destroy the remaining vestiges of conscience among the white population of the United States. Thus, the characterization of Geronimo as a cowardly, conspiratorial villain, and the completely false idea that treaties signed by the government of the capitalists were worth more than a grain of salt.

It is, of course, not without significance that such films come at a time when the Indians themselves are growing increasingly vocal and determined to obtain their rights. For instance, at the very time when Hollywood's lying "new look" versions of Indian realities are showing throughout the country, the Iroquois spokesmen appealed to the United Nations for help against efforts to remove them from the jurisdiction of the federal government and turn them over to the tender mercies of state politicians and local business interests.

You can see, my friends, how sorely your talents are needed by the American people. If enough Americans recognized this need, you would be free tomorrow.

Youth for Peace

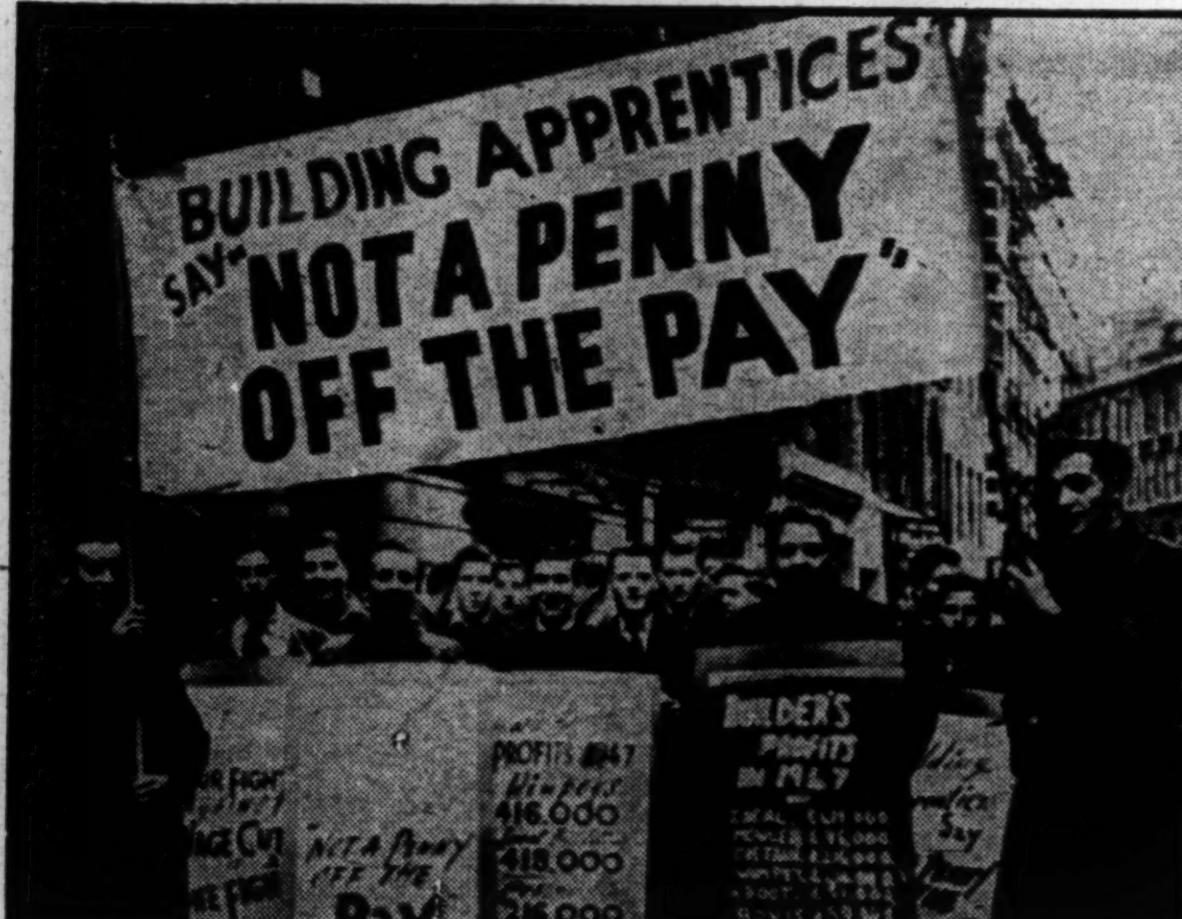
YOUTH ALL over the world are participating in great numbers in the struggle for peace and democracy. In the Socialist countries they engage enthusiastically in the tasks of peaceful construction. In China they have performed a 20th Century miracle in the Peoples Liberation Army.

And in all colonial countries they are ardent fighters against imperialism.

For the past week they have been celebrating the fifth anniversary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, founded in London in 1945, shortly after the end of World War II.



Delegates to the South-East Asia Youth Conference, held in Calcutta, meet under the slogan: "Imperialists, Hands Off Asia!"



Young apprentices in Britain demonstrate for the right to work and a decent life.



Delegates of 15 countries at the Congress of Latin-American Democratic Youth assemble in Mexico City under the banner: "For Peace, Independence, Democracy."



A group of young workers from several countries chip in for the reconstruction of the martyred village of Lidice, Czechoslovakia.

They Tried to Ban These Books

"What enemies we have! How constant they are! How wicked they are! Whatever history has transmitted of evil, of envy, of lies, of ignorance, and of fanaticism, we have experienced at their hands! What to do then? What suits men of courage: scorn our enemies, attack them, and profit from their stupidity."

—Denis Diderot, 1759.

TWO HUNDRED years ago, in October, 1750, a *Prospectus* was issued in Paris announcing the forthcoming publication of an "Encyclopedia or Rational Dictionary of the Sciences, the Arts and the Trades." The monumental *Encyclopedia* was announced at a time when, as the great Encyclopedist Diderot wrote of French society, "the fire is at all four corners of the house."

The house of France was truly on fire. Torn by rivalry, riddled with corruption, chafing under the authoritarian rule of the Church and groaning under oppressive taxation, feudal charges and court luxury, France was the arena of a mighty class struggle. This struggle between the rising bourgeoisie and the feudal nobility was waged throughout the century and found its culmination in the French Revolution of 1789.

In the very forefront of the struggle to throw off the fetters of feudalism and tyrannical rule were the Encyclopedists, that magnificent and courageous group who cooperated in the publication of the *Encyclopedia*. The intellectual giants of the century—Rousseau and Voltaire, Helvétius and D'Holbach, Diderot and d'Alembert (co-editors of the *Encyclopedia*)—joined together in the fight for "truth and justice—in the good sense," as Engels wrote of Diderot.

Torture for Having Book

But "subversiveness" is not a term coined by the American imperialists of 1950. The ruling class of 18th century France feverishly assailed the Encyclopedists with every repressive and brutal weapon at its command. "Dangerous ideas" were hunted down and rigid censorship was set up. Book-burning was common—works of Diderot, Rousseau, Helvétius and Voltaire were consigned to the flames. The *Encyclopedia* itself was suppressed in 1759.

Jailing, torture and condemnation to the galleys were inflicted for offenses like the mere possession of a book of d'Holbach or the sale of Rousseau's historic "Social Contract." The Parlement (High Court) of Paris burned the 18-year old Chevalier de la Barre to death in 1766 for a minor religious indiscretion.



VOLTAIRE

Denis Pasquier, one of the members of Parlement, cried out hysterically at the time that "the burning of the books of the philosophers must cease and the burning of the philosophers themselves must begin!"

It was a period when the Encyclopedist Duclos caustically said: "My friends, let us speak of the elephant: it is the only beast one can speak about these days without danger."

But all the violence, calumny, torture and jailings could not halt the surging

movement for progress, liberty and reason that became part of the flesh and bone of the Encyclopedists and of the French people.

Pseudonyms were used, illegal printing became widespread and the smuggling of banned books from other countries, particularly from Holland, was carried out on the widest scale. Diderot, in urging the government to grant freedom of press, warned: "Guard all your frontiers with soldiers, arm them with bayonets to repulse the dangerous books which seek admission; yet these books, pardon the expression, will pass between their legs and leap over their heads to reach us."

The ideas of the "philosophes" became the mental property of the overwhelming majority of Parisians and made their way deep into the provinces. There was a veritable fever of reading in Paris, while for the many who were illiterate, the progressive ideas were spread by word of mouth and by discussions held in the streets, the cafes, the squares and the parks.

"Tyrants . . . Will Not Gain

In 1788, Marat, one of the leaders of the Revolution which occurred the following year, led discussions on Rousseau's "Social Contract" in front of huge and enthusiastic crowds in the parks of Paris. One observer, Restif de la Bretonne, commented: "Since some time the workers of Paris have become intractable because they have learned a truth too strong for them: that the worker is a precious man."

It was this popular base which was the solid foundation for the advance of progressive thought and the carrying out of real social struggle. The Encyclopedists believed that the new society would bring "liberty, equality and fraternity" to France. The masses of people fought heroically in the great Revolution for this bright and shining goal. But this goal could not be attained—cap-



DIDEROT

italist exploitation replaced feudal oppression.

But the profound and progressive ideas of the Encyclopedists and the gallant fight of the French masses left their mark on world history. The struggles of the Encyclopedists and the French people enrich our own. In France, the Communist Party—the Party of Maurice Thorez, André Marty and Jacques Duclos, the Party of France—carries on the rich, militant tradition inherited from the Encyclopedists.

Today, as we celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the great *Encyclopedia*, we find the future of our own country menaced by a rotting and degenerate imperialist ruling class. Jailings, lynchings and brutality are desperately and vainly employed at home and abroad by the American monopolists to halt progress.

We are reminded of Diderot's words when we witness the attempt to stifle the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin: "This work (the *Encyclopedia*) will in time produce a revolution in minds, and tyrants, oppressors and fanatics will not gain by it. We will have served humanity."

The world today stands on the threshold of a new and glorious society—a socialist society. Today's Encyclopedists—the Communists and progressives throughout the world—will bring to fruition the hopes and dreams of the French Encyclopedists. Our century is the century of the realization of the peace, the progress and the brotherhood of man which all common people and their leaders have ever sought.

World of Labor

The Election Is Over; What Now for Labor?

By George Morris

THE TEN labor leaders sponsoring the labor "fight-back" conference scheduled in Washington on Nov. 28 represent only a minority of labor's strength but they have indicated a path that most of labor will have to take before long if it is to survive as an effective force. The signers include Harry Bridges, Ben Gold, Arthur Osman and others well known as trade union left-progressives. But the great majority of the leaders of the AFL or CIO unions could sign that call and be in full accord with the resolutions passed at the conventions of their respective organizations.

The 10 leaders called on all unions, irrespective of affiliation, to send their delegates on a national, local or shop level, to unite forces against plans to freeze wages, for price and rent controls and a rollback and for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, McCarran and Magnuson laws, the latter aimed at screening and company-unionizing the seamen.

Bill Green, Phil Murray and all their associates have stated a thousand times that they, too, stand for the above objectives. But they do not initiate a national movement to really do something about



MORRIS

them. They have been living in comfort, secure in the "protection" under the cloak of the Democratic Party and the Truman administration. They placed their confidence in the Congressional election and felt sure that the "protective" arm around them would be strengthened if they outshouted the hysterical red baiters.

THE LABOR LEADERS have now had enough time to appraise the results and the full extent of the sad story. If, indeed, they really regarded their partnership with the Truman administration as warmth and security for unions, then they must feel like very cold orphans now. Never in all of America's history has the bulk of Congress been made up of such an assortment of outstanding labor-haters. Only fools would speculate on what these people plan to do. There isn't a labor leader in the country who seriously believes that the Truman administration will even try to do anything good for the people in face of the new Congress.

What can labor do in face of the situation?

The danger has now increased that some will go even further in capitulating to reaction while others may shrink into a hole, inactive, fatalistic, convinced that there isn't much that could be done. The fact remains, however, that the labor movement is still a powerful giant of some 15,000,000 members. It was only the failure to effectively mobilize the strength or direct it in the interest of labor, that was responsible for much of the result on election day.

EVEN THOSE who still entertain illusions in what the "protective" arm of Truman can do for

them admit by now that it is dangerous to confine hopes to the next election. If things go on as they have in the recent years, labor's effectiveness will be much lower by that time.

The only course for the labor movement is to immediately and vigorously mobilize its strength to make up with a ceaseless campaign of labor in the shops, and general public pressure and back-home vigilance, for the losses suffered in political influence. The progressives have warned that such organized pressure was necessary even in the "best" of times. But even Green and Murray should see the urgency today.

I would rather see a call for a united labor conference such as the one called by Bridges and his group, signed also by the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhood and mine union leaders for a stop-reaction rally that would really unite the 15,000,000 workers. But some leaders in the labor movement must feel a great deal of heat under their swivel chairs before they move.

In the meantime, the conference sponsored by Bridges and associates will at least indicate to the labor movement the path it must take. I am confident that by Nov. 28 the press will paint the conference as something called on "Moscow orders." But the latest events have undoubtedly also had a great sobering effect on a great many people and red flag waving won't affect them as much as it did before Election Day.

McCarthyism has already done enough damage to labor. It is time to learn the lesson and return to unity and sanity, or there won't be much left worthwhile to unite before long.

Ted Tinsley Says...

THE SPIRITED DEBATE

HOLLYWOOD is now facing one of the greatest crises in its existence. Director Vincent Sherman is making a picture called *Goodbye My Fancy*, adapted from a stage play by Fay Kanin.

This play was written before Korea. It tells of a congresswoman who returns to a college campus to resume an old romance with the college president. While there, she starts a big controversy by insisting upon showing an anti-war documentary film to the undergraduates.

Warner Brothers paid \$55,000 for this play—before Korea. But this brave corporation, which just defeated Hiawatha in hand-to-hand combat, can not include an anti-war episode in a film. This would increase the danger of peace. Ben Roberts and Ivan Goff, who are adapting the play for the screen, are therefore looking for a less controversial issue to create the controversy on which the play is based.

It was suggested that instead of having the controversy revolve around an anti-war film, it be built around the struggle in the schools against loyalty oaths. But the studio declared that this, too, is a hot potato. As the Times reported it, those involved "are still agitating for some new solution to the problem of finding a noncontroversial controversy."

That's what Hollywood needs: a cold hot potato!

Well, let's find a noncontroversial controversy for the Congresswoman to start on the campus when she revisits the college.

I've got it! It's like this: there's a student rally following a football game. Torchlights burn in the night. It's all very dramatic. Then the congresswoman, as an honored guest, is invited to address the student body. As the students cheer, she declares, "The football team won by showing the same spirit that George Washington, the first President of the United States, showed in his fight against the British!"

The president of the college, torn between his deepest beliefs and his love for the congresswoman, decides that intellectual honesty comes first. He takes the platform and denounces her for referring to Washington as the first President of the United States. He insists that William McKinley was the first President.

Here you have it! Who was first President of the United States: George Washington, or William McKinley? A perfect noncontroversial controversy! Every one is happy. Nobody's feelings are hurt. Warner Brothers has won a great victory for art. The audience can go to the picture assured that no matter what arguments the college president puts forth, the students will finally unite on the principle that Washington, and not McKinley, was the first President.

But let's see. The congresswoman referred to George Washington's "fight against the British." Now is it all right to say this in the present international situation? Maybe it is controversial, after all. Well, I did my best to help. I guess Warner Brothers will have to find their cold hot potato all by themselves.



Gettysburg Address

Address at the Dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863, by Abraham Lincoln.

FOURSCORE AND SEVEN YEARS ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Four Score and Seven Years

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

ica as the first democratic republic in the world was at stake. He had finally come to realize that the struggle for Negro liberation was a struggle for the life of the United States as a united and independent nation.

IT WAS TRUE then and it is true now! The fact that the Negro people of the U.S.A. are still not free of racist discrimination, that they still do not have the rights of citizens, or the right as a people to determine their own destiny means that all of America falls that much short of political liberty and national progress.

You see, America was the first nation to break out of the old monarchist feudal system, just as the Soviet Union was the first state to break out of the present system of private capitalist ownership of the industries.

They tried to destroy the new revolutionary republic of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln just as they have tried for the past 33 years to destroy the socialist government of the workers overseas.

European reaction lauded the slave-owners' rebellion. They denounced Lincoln as an "aggressor" against the slave-owners for crossing the "Mason-Dixon." They branded the Korean peoples forces in the same manner. They said it was a blow for "order" and against "atheistic anarchy." By this they meant that the slaveowners were fighting against the rising Socialist movement of Labor as well as against the abolitionists. They were right of course.

That is why it was Karl Marx, founder of present-day Socialism, who rallied the British and European working class to Lincoln's side. That is why the First International headed by Marx and Engels pledged "support to the Stars and Stripes" in whose victory all of European Socialism was placing its hopes.

Lincoln rejoiced in this aid given him by Marxian Socialism. In Washington

today, there is a state document signed by Lincoln which thanks Karl Marx and the Socialist working class for their help to advance "government of the people, by the people and for the people" all over the world.

That makes Abe Lincoln a "foreign agent" under the present laws of our country, no doubt.

THE AMERICA THAT Lincoln dreamed of and fought for is still to be won.

How can there be government of, by, and for, the people when a few Wall Street trusts own most of America's vital factories, railroads, banks and other economic machinery?

Lincoln was afraid of these newly rising financial combines. His was an America where most people "worked for themselves." He boasted they were neither hired wage workers nor owners of factories. That is over now. More than 90 percent of us Americans must work for someone who hires our labor-power and pockets the goods we make.

Lincoln would have been horrified by the MacArthurs who own vast landed plantations in the Philippines and who use terrific weapons of death to prevent the Asian peoples from owning their land, or governing themselves as they see fit.

Surely, Lincoln's noble tradition is not in the hands of such groups who proclaim their "world destiny" to rule over other nations and other peoples.

The "American leadership" Lincoln gave was a leadership inspiring all oppressed peoples to govern themselves. That "leadership" today has been degraded into Washington's alliance with German Hitlerism, Japanese militarism and such modern slave-owners as the fascist Franco! Humanity's struggle for peace today against the Merchants of Death and bankers seeking cheap slave labor is in the great Lincoln tradition.

(Milton Howard's column does not appear in this issue. It will be resumed next week.)



THE BOYHOOD HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(Reproduced from a rare engraving)

Abraham Lincoln's home from his infancy until he was seven, when his family moved to Indiana. His father built the cabin in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky.



Springfield, Illinois, in Lincoln's time. Lincoln's law office was at the end of this block. The picture is from an engraving in an old newspaper.

A Young Industrial Worker Writes About 'Broken Arrow'

Editor, Feature Section:

I THINK the opinions on Broken Arrow which have appeared in the Worker contained many vital insights. The main point of the movie, as Dave Platt pointed out, is — don't struggle. Phil Frankfeld is correct in his interpretation of specific points, but his over-all evaluation indicates that he missed the main point of the movie. How is it possible for him to use a picture manufactured by the bourgeoisie, to mirror "the heroic struggle of the Korean people . . . for their freedom against American imperialism?"

Before I can give you my own interpretation of the picture, I must tell you of my approach to this or to any picture. I am a young worker in a huge industry. I am married. My wife is pregnant. I need an apartment and a wage raise. Moreover, I expect to be drafted into Hershey's army sooner or later.

I am well aware that the imperialists are waging a losing but desperate battle; and that they need the support of the American working class in order to carry out their (the imperialists) war program. I am forced, then, to view any material issued by the rulers of America at other than its face-value. I must regard it with suspicion.

I THINK that Broken Arrow was permitted to be shown because it is a petty-bourgeois approach to Indian history in particular, and to present-day world conditions in general.

WHAT DOES the character of James Stewart represent? He has no roots. He fought in the democratic Civil War, and is now a wanderer, a prospector for gold. He doesn't like the brutality displayed toward the Apaches, although we see just the opposite in the picture. He believes in fair play. When the struggle between the Apaches and the white men becomes raw, he is ready to leave the struggle. But, when a white farmer, a rather crude person, challenges his beliefs, principles, and loyalties, he bursts forth with a stream of democratic language, and is prepared to re-enter the struggle at the request of a military officer.

He, unlike the military and the crude, ignorant farmers and cowboys, decides to learn the Apache way of life from a friendly Apache who is a porter and general errand-boy around white-man town. Stewart wants to visit Cochise, the Indian chief who has united the Apache tribes under him, to talk with him about letting the mails go through. Stewart does things alone. No organizer he!

No white man has conversed with Cochise in ten years, but Stewart sees him after three days of riding in Apache territory. Cochise is presented as young, healthy, wise, penetrating, and witty. He trusts Stewart's frankness, and agrees to let the mails go through. Unfortunately, other white men are not as shrewd as Stewart. They enter Apache territory, and are

wiped out. Stewart is then viewed by the populace of the town as a spy for Cochise. There is a lynch mob! He is hanged—not quite! A general saves him, the Christian General. He carries with him, and quotes from, the Bible. God does not discriminate against men, and neither does he. The General wants to visit Cochise and sign a peace treaty.

Cochise likes the idea of a peace treaty. But some chieftains in his own ranks do not—notably Geronimo. Geronimo, unlike the wise and peaceful Cochise is a gangster and murderer. The General wants peace. The crusading prospector, wants peace. The petty-bourgeois liberal's ideal of an Indian chief, Cochise, wants peace. Geronimo, who doesn't trust the white men, and who offers stupid arguments to fight them, wants war. And the poor whites, who don't trust the Indians, and who attempt to kill Cochise, want war. Doesn't it prove that only extremists and the lower classes want war?

OTHER POINTS in the movie merely illustrate the petty-bourgeois liberal approach. What about the love story? A white man and a young Indian woman fall in love and marry. On what grounds do they fall in love? The answer to this is as vague as any petty-bourgeois when you try to pin him down. Theirs is true love. Cochise, the realist, presents them with some facts of life. They don't listen. But, what happens? Do they live

happily ever after? No! Morning Star, Stewart's wife, is killed before they emerge from Indian territory. After all, a petty-bourgeois liberal does not object to a marriage between colored and white on principle. And in a movie it is permissible for them to marry—under certain conditions. I do not view this as an unimportant step in movie making, however.

How does Jimmy Stewart end up? As a rich man? God forbid! Here is where the bourgeoisie clamps down. He ends up as he began—a prospector for gold, which is the unconscious occupation of every petty-bourgeois.

WHAT ABOUT Indian life in general? We do not see how the Indians stay alive. We do not see the reason for their communal organization. We see rituals, but the reason behind them is missing. So, the impression is that although the Indians are presented as noble and honest (another remarkable feat for Hollywood), their society, or what have you, is inferior to our civilization. Doesn't it follow that if we brought civilization to the Indians, we can bring it to the Africans and Asians, and, in the meantime, liberate the Russian people from Soviet domination.

Although I condemn the picture for the reasons given above, I think that it is a left-handed compliment to the peace forces in the world, and in the USA. When the big bourgeoisie uses the petty-bourgeois as a hero, then the bourgeoisie, appearing to be democratic, is actually weaker but more desperate than ever.

Sincerely yours,
R. R.

Current Movies

AMERICAN GUERRILLA IN THE PHILIPPINES (20th-Fox).

Tyrone Power plays Ira Wolfert's naval ensign who is stranded in the Philippines in 1942 when his battle-scarred torpedo boat is sunk by Japanese planes. He is befriended by Filipino guerrillas, who are good-hearted individuals but, as the film points out, are really amateurs needing the guidance of American officers. Nobody questions why these latter are the best damn guerrillas in the world, but the answer is very likely either instinct, white supremacy or West Point tradition. Tyrone meets Micheline Prelle early in the film and no matter how many times he loses her subsequently, he catches up with her. Nothing thwarts these lovers, neither the dense Philippine jungle, nor the Japanese, who are treated in this film as though they were keystone cops. Real hero of the picture is MacArthur whose deathless promise 'I Will Return' is uttered over and over in the manner of a religious chant by the entire cast. The general's signature on the back of a package of cigarettes is also importantly shown in many scenes. Whatever else the audience thinks of American Guerrilla in the Philippines, they will not soon forget the pack with Mac on the back.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN (Warner's). Errol Flynn's new film exploits a ravishingly beautiful locale to panhandle sympathy for the Confederate cause in the American Civil War. Story concerns a band of eight Rebels who go to a rendezvous with outlaws at Rocky Mountain where they expect to organize the overthrow of the union in California. Flynn, a Confederate Army captain, helps save Patrice Wymore from an Indian raid and guarantees her safety although he learns that her heart belongs to a Yankee lieutenant. In the end, Flynn and his brave band are killed by the Indians after drawing them away so the girl can escape. In honor of this breath-taking exhibition of southern gallantry, the Yankee lieutenant raises the Confederate flag on top of Rocky Mountain, saluting it while Max Steiner's music score swells with 'Dixie.' Startling is the glorification of the Confederate flag while Old Glory does not appear even once, although union soldiers have an important role. Don't be surprised if in some future movie you see it flying in the breeze beside Old Glory atop 'UN' headquarters in Korea. And why not? Jefferson Davis would have been simply crazy about Syngman Rhee.

TO PLEASE A LADY (MGM). Cagney slaps Stanwyck. This changes her from an independent, forceful, career woman to a woman who is ready to throw everything overboard for a kiss from the man she loves. Fantastic!

A LIFE OF HER OWN. (MGM). Lana Turner, Ray Milland, Barry Sullivan and Ann Dvorak in something about high-powered models, their frustrated lives and loves. Really awful.

WALK SOFTLY, STRANGER (RKO). Old stuff about the daughter of the richest man in town (Valli) who reforms a city slicker (Joe Cotten). Slow and dull.

OUTRAGE (Ida Lupino Productions). Lurid and unconvincing melodrama about a young woman who is raped.

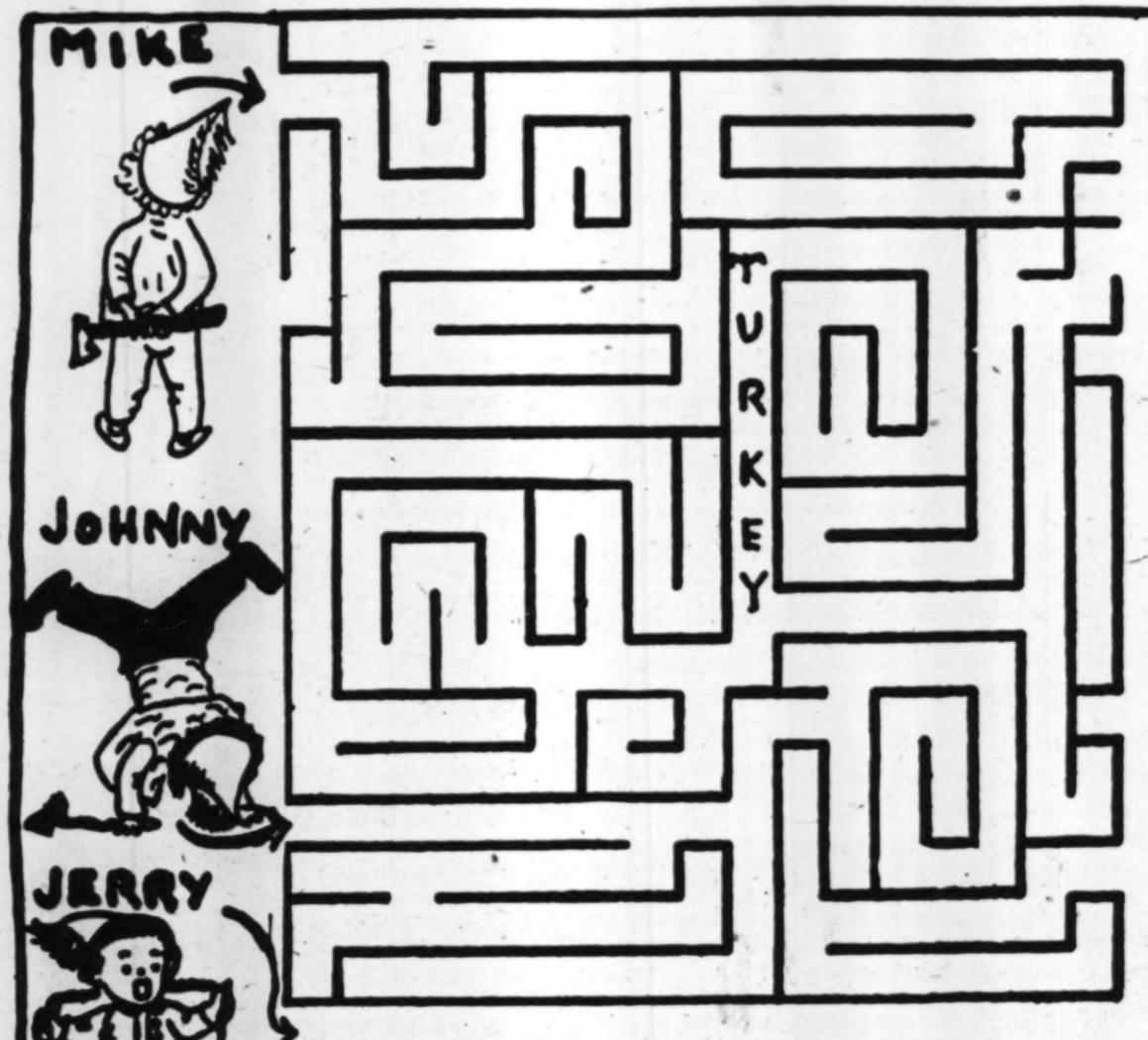


Spat is another word for quarrel. In this poem, you have to fill all the blank spaces with words that rhyme with SPAT.

1. The — and the — and the — had a —.
2. Now tell me, what do you think of —?
3. It started like this: they — down for a —.
4. By the side of the house on the green grass —.
5. Said the — to the —, "You're as thin as a —."
6. Said the — to the —, "You're as round as a —."
7. The — laughed — — and said, "Tit for —."
8. Both the — and the — were quite angry —.
9. They said, "This is not your affair, Mr. —.
10. Just look — yourself. You're as — as a —.
11. And as for your brain, it's the size of a —.

Solution (but please don't peek.)

1. Cat, rat, bat, spat, 2. That, 3. Sat, 4. Mat, 5. Cat, rat, sat, 6. Rat, cat, 7. Bat, rat, cat, sat, 8. Cat, rat, sat, 9. Bat, rat, 10. At, sat, met, 11. Cat.



WHO FOUND THE TURKEY?

Just before Thanksgiving Day, Mike, Johnny and Jerry discovered the turkey was missing. Each went off to find him, taking a different path. Which one found the turkey?

run it. It's name was MY FATHER.
With friendship,
ELIZABETH SINGER,
Age 10 1/2.

THE WORLD

The world would be a glorious place
If we could live in peace.
The world should be a glorious place,
And we can live in peace.

We wouldn't make the Hydrogen Bomb,
We would throw away the Atom.
Know why?
Because we can live without 'em.



Dear friends:

I am sending in this poem that I wrote. If you think it is alright for the page please print it. I have sent in a poem before and was glad to have you

'My Darling Josie' . . .

As we go to press, Beatrice Siskind Johnson, well-known and loved Communist woman leader, is preparing to leave the USA under the houndings of the Immigration Department. Mrs. Johnson has been harassed for over two years; held illegally in Ellis Island twice during this time, has been under bail-sure



JOSIE JOHNSON

veillance and constant questioning by the authorities.

Beatrice Johnson took out citizenship papers twice, in 1924 and again in 1939. Only in 1942 was she notified that her applications had been turned down.

But Mrs. Johnson is keenly aware of why she is being exiled from her beloved America. She says: "I came here when I was eight. I have known no other country, no other home. There is no reason for what they are doing to me now. It is not me, it is the record. They cannot forgive that record, for it's as American as the American labor movement."

Woman Today publishes here Beatrice Siskind-Johnson's letter to her seven-year-old daughter in which she explains why they are leaving America—her child's birthplace, and her own homeland for over 38 years.

My Darling Josie:

When you are older, you will understand better why the U. S. government does not want your mother here and why we have to leave America, your birthplace and my homeland since I was a child.

But there are some things that I want to explain to you now, upon the eve of our departure from our beloved country. Yes, my darling, you are the daughter of a Communist. A Communist loves his country and the people in it; that is why he devotes his life to fighting against abuse, against discrimination, for a better world for the children of the poor. For a kind of world in which everything—food, clothing, shelter, education and the beautiful things people love—will be shared by all who labor. A world in which the rich and powerful will not be able to rob the poor. That is what your mommy has been working for all her life. That is why the rich and powerful do not want me around. That is why they worked so hard, and have now temporarily succeeded, in exiling us away from my work, our family, our country.

They say I am not loyal to this country. This is a lie—remember that always. America is my country and I love it in a way that the profit-greedy cannot understand. A country is not truly your own just because you happen to be born there. The rich who exploit and rob the people, also call themselves Americans. How can they love this country and the people in it when they plot to destroy it in war, when they harass and imprison people and take away their liberty? A country, my dear, is truly yours when you fight for its people, when you love its people, when you have worked in it, and struggled for it, suffered the sorrows and cherished the joys of your neighbors, your friends.

your class. A country is truly yours when you have given something toward its progress, and fought against those who want to set it back.

For all these reasons, America is my country. I have worked in its factories and workshops, its restaurants and offices to earn my living here since I was 14 years old. I have helped to organize and fight for better conditions in America's coal mine areas, the steel mills, the packinghouse industry of this great country. I am part of the struggles of the American people for a better life, and no power on earth can separate me from them.

I have traveled and lived and worked and struggled in every part of America. I have climbed its majestic mountains. I have stood in awe of its great wonders of nature and science. I have suffered in horror of its great violence against labor and the Negro people. This, my darling, is all America—yours and mine.

Once upon a time, not so long ago, there was a wicked man called Hitler. He, too, hated Communists. He, too, led the people into a terrible war. He, too, tortured, imprisoned, killed and exiled millions of people. He, too, said he did

not want them around. But, my darling, he, too, did not have the last word. The people rose up against Hitler. Now he is gone. And the people he tortured in the great eastern Europe are now building a beautiful new life of freedom and security



BEATRICE JOHNSON

for its new generations. It is to this new world that you and I go today.

But we take with us a heart full of love and comradeship for the America we have known; and we leave behind us a part of ourselves in the continuing work of our great Communist Party to which I always so proudly belonged.

MOTHER.

Parents Discuss Guidance Problems

By LOUISE ROSSEN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Why do so many progressives raise children who are not progressives? This was the subject of a lively discussion in St. Louis recently. The consensus of opinion was that the answer lies in the conflict of ideas between home and school. From the age of five through college the child is influenced by school and outside

environment which is often contrary to home ideas.

He is taught the Horatio Alger idea that you can get ahead by working hard—"you, too, will be boss some day." Textbooks teach that the only people who really contributed to the founding and development of our country were the Anglo-Saxon white Protestants. In school, children are taught to emulate the wealthy, and criterions for conduct, clothes, and attitudes are set by the rich man's standards.

Progressive parents must consider their own actions, and whether they are living according to their ideas, or whether, in their daily lives, they tend to fall into the patterns of a jimmie-crow city, for example, without any struggle against them. Do we talk "Sunday talk," and act otherwise on "weekdays" about our ideas and ideals in our homes and with our children?

It was recognized in this discussion group that the outside pressures and truly alien ideas being thrown at our progressive homes create real difficulties.

But it was agreed that parents who are really concerned with the opinions and attitudes that their children will acquire regarding American life about them, will have to work constantly to maintain the type of home atmosphere that will develop the children along the directions of progressive thought and action.

It was emphasized that children do not live in a vacuum and either one type of ideas, or the other, will fill their mind and thinking. Also that parents have the two-fold activity of not only doing their best within the home to raise their children along the lines of their own progressive thinking.

But equally important, the parent has the responsibility to participate in neighborhood and school activities, together with fellow-parents, to improve the educational and recreational facilities offered all the children in his area and to combat all forms of reactionary ideas and all manifestations of jimmie-crowism in and outside the schoolroom, and in the neighborhood.

Woman today . . .

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Women in Korea

(From Information Bulletin of the Women's International Democratic Federation.)

"Whatever the sacrifices it may demand, we shall wrest our country from the monstrous aggressors!"

(Union of Democratic Korean Women)

NORTH

August, 1945, was the most wonderful month in the life of the Korean people. The Soviet Army crushed Japanese fascism and liberated the northern part of the country, bringing hope for a new life to the people of Korea.

The liberation brought equal rights with men to the women of the northern part of Korea. Land was distributed to the peasants; key industries were nationalized and the traitors and war criminals punished. Through free and democratic elections held in the North, and clandestinely in the South, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea was established. Support for the People's Republic was so strong that 80 percent of the adults in the South voted for the Republic.

Nurseries, maternity homes, clinics and kindergartens were built. For the first time, women became members of the Supreme People's Assembly, judges, ministers, leaders and officers of the peasant cooperatives.

In the single year of 1948, 388 Heroines of Labor were decorated. In the economic, political and cultural spheres, women became the true equals of men. For the first time in the history of Korea, women had the possibility of bringing up their children as real citizens, devoted to a life of creative labor, and this with the help of the State.

The Democratic Federation of Korean Women, 1,500,000 strong, has played an important

role in organizing the women, in educating them for their responsibilities toward their children,

and the hope of the country, toward their people and world peace.

Hundreds of thousands of women formed work teams,

farm production groups, study groups, took part in meetings

and demonstrations, assuring

their support for the new life

they had begun to create.



Working class women in South Korea washing laundry in the River Han.

SOUTH

You En Dun, her white hair drawn back close to her head, her sad eyes reflecting profound love, represents more than a million South Korean women (united in an underground organization) in the Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

She has lived through the horrors of the Japanese occupation which lasted 38 years; she has lived under the yoke of imperialist and feudal

slavery along with her exploited, starving, oppressed people. And when the Soviet Army defeated the Japanese, You En Dun rejoiced like all other mothers, hoping that her children would finally be free.

But the Americans descended upon the South like a swarm of locusts, eating away at the part of the country they occupied. The North flourished, while the South rotted: 3,000,000 unemployed; 5,000,000 illiterate; 100,000 Korean patriots mur-

dered between 1945-49; more than 478,000 Koreans imprisoned in July, 1949, because they refused to live as slaves; 154,000 more, since then, have been tortured and jailed.

You En Dun re-entered the struggle for freedom of her people from the new enslavers.

Rape, looting and murder comprise the "civilization" that the Americans have foisted upon the Korean people.

And then in June, 1950, came war.

The Worker

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Negro GIs Tell Of Mass Trials in Plea to NAACP

Gen. MacArthur's high command in Korea is conducting a campaign of wholesale arrests and court martial of Negro troops in the U. S. armed forces there. This fact, first foreshadowed by the Jimrow frameup and death sentence against young Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., was confirmed yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP announced that it had received letters from Negro soldiers on the Korean front complaining bitterly that they had been unfairly tried and convicted by army courts martial, and asking the NAACP to undertake their defense.

The NAACP statement follows reports by Negro war correspondents citing the wholesale arrests and courts martial of Negro soldiers. Pittsburgh Courier correspondent Frank Whisonant reported that long lines of Negro troops were seen by him awaiting trial in one Korean city. Afro-American correspondent James Hicks reported seeing Negro soldiers in the railroad station in Tokyo under heavy guard, after having been sentenced to terms of from five years to life at hard labor.

NAACP STATEMENT

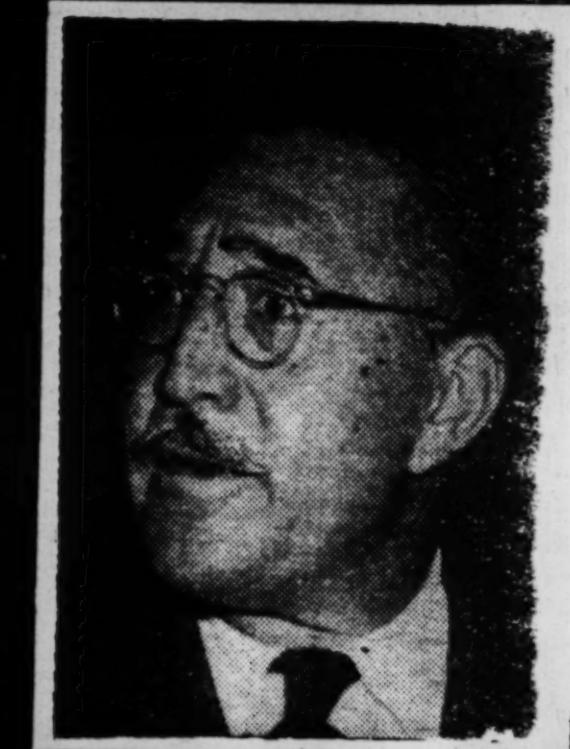
The NAACP states:

"In response to these requests, the Association has written to the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, asking permission to represent these men before final disposition of their cases by you, should we feel, after studying their courts-martial records, that theirs are cases involving racial discrimination or deprivation of constitutional rights."

"Letters began arriving from soldiers following announcement last week by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, that the Association is prepared to defend, upon determination of racial dis-

(Continued on Page 7)

THE JUDGE WHO OWED THE DEFENDANTS \$500,000



— See Page 3 —

16 McCARRAN VICTIMS WIN RELEASE HERE

All 16 of the McCarran police-state victims held on Ellis Island were ordered released Friday by Federal District Judge Sylvester Ryan. Judge Ryan sustained 16 writs of habeas corpus, which had charged that the Justice Department had arrested the foreign-born victims illegally and held them without bail in violation of the U.S. Constitution. "It is the

conclusion of this court," Judge Ryan ruled, "as it was that of all but one of the courts before whom the same question has recently arisen, that the denial of bail to the relators herein was arbitrary and an abuse of discretion on the part of the Attorney-General."

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, while expressing gratification over the victory won, emphasized that there were 11 foreign-born victims of the McCarran Law still being held in four states.

The committee reported that Dora Lipshitz, who was arrested Friday on the same grounds, would be released with the other 16.

Judge Ryan overruled the contention of U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol.

Judge Ryan's decision filed shortly before 5 p.m., stated that the 16 McCarran victims are in

dividuals who have been resident in this country for a number of years, some of them for well over 30 years.

"Many are married to citizen spouses, and have raised families in this country," Judge Ryan declared. "Deportation proceedings were commenced against them from several months to two years before their recent re-arrest; all were at this time enlarged by the government in moderate bond, judicial intervention being required in the one instance only."

The judge pointed out that the McCarran victims' conduct while out on bail "in no way differed from their conduct before their original arrest, which the Attorney General did not then deem inconsistent with their enlargement in moderate bond."

"They have observed fastidi-

ously all conditions of the bond under which they were released; they have at all times been available whenever required by the government, and there is no indication that they will not continue to be so in the future," Judge Ryan declared.

Ordered released were Alexander Bittelman, Frank Borich, Willi Busch, Anthony Cattonar, Andrew Dmytryshyn, Betty Gannett, Myer Klig, Claudia Jones, Rose Nelson Lightcap, Carl Paivio, George Pinsky, Jack Schneider, George Siskind, Ferdinand Smith, Manuel Tarazona and Harry Yaris.

Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, said that the order for the release of the Ellis Island prisoners was

the Bill of Rights and the U. S. Constitution."

He called on all progressive Americans to continue the fight to repeal the McCarran Law.

Hearings on the habeas corpus writs for the 16 Ellis Island prisoners were laid before Judge Ryan in the Foley Square Courthouse nine days ago.

Judge Ryan pointed out that the charges against the 16 amounted fundamentally to "an accusation that prior and during or after entry into the country the relators were members of or affiliated with an organization advocating the overthrow of the government by force."

"In not a single case," the judge declared, "does the warrant of arrest contain the charge that the relator presently is guilty of such a violation."

Attorneys for the American

Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born who argued the case before Judge Ryan were Carol King, Blanche Freedman, William Sherevas, Mary Kaufman, Harold Safir, Nathan Witt, Isidore Englander, Milton H. Friedman and Harold I. Cammer.

Earlier Friday Immigration agents arrested Dora Lipshitz, 58, veteran member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Miss Lipshitz, who was born in Russia, has been a legal permanent resident of the U. S. for 44 years, was ordered to surrender at the Immigration Barge Office. She was imprisoned on Ellis Island and charged with being a member of an organization that teaches and advocates "violent overthrow of the U. S. government."

RENT BOOSTS DRAWN UP EVEN BEFORE HEARINGS ARE HELD

Regulations to boost rent in New York State have already been completed, The Worker learned yesterday. John J. Fogarty, executive secretary of the State Rent Commission, has told close associates that the regulations are finished.

Although Joseph D. McGoldrick, State Rent Commissioner, told a press conference last week that the public hearing for Wednesday at Central Commercial High School would provide data for the regulations, he knew at that very time that the regulations were already complete.

The hearing is part of the scheme to give landlords and realty groups a forum for attacking all rent controls. This is seen in the fact that public hearings held throughout the state this past week were announced so belatedly to the public that tenant and labor groups were not prepared to attend.

Having an inside track to the Commission, landlord spokesman jammed the hearings and turned them into a anti-rent control orgy.

In Syracuse, George Sheldrick, a Communist spokesman, was the only speaker for continued controls.

Under the Dewey rent law, the new regulations will give landlords a handle to boost rents on the basis of "comparability," "hardship," "inequities" and "increased operating costs."

Although landlords are pocketing on the average 37 cents out of every landlord dollar, according to the State Rent Commission's own survey, their books may well show that certain operating costs have increased. Because of the low rate of vacancy and decreased services, landlords have been able substantially to increase their profits.

The new regulations will open the door to hundreds of thousands of rent boosts throughout the state.

PROMISE TO LANDLORDS

Even though the federal rent agency found the "comparability," "inequity" and "hardship" provisions for increasing rents unworkable and unfair to tenants, the Dewey rent law handed them on a platter to landlords with the promise that by January, 1951, the Commissioner would draw up a plan for decontrol of rents throughout the state.

Tenant leaders have condemned the calling of the hearing for the afternoon before Thanksgiving Day, at 3 p.m. at Central Com-

mercial High School, as a trick to keep tenants out. Rent hearings in the past have been jammed by tenants and housewives who have been forced to leave in the late afternoon to tend to household chores.

Nevertheless, the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council is calling on its thousands of organized houses and individual members to jam the meeting. It has also appealed to all other groups—labor, veterans, civic, religious, political and community—to speak up for rent controls.

USSR Sells More Manganese to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Russia increased its shipments of war-vital manganese and chrome ore to the United States from \$300,000 in August to \$1,300,000 in September, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

Total imports from Russia were valued at \$6,400,000 in September, compared with \$2,200,000 the month before. Most of the increase was due to a rise in shipments of furs and manufactured goods, which jumped from \$900,000 to \$4,300,000.

Exports to Russia from this country were valued at less than \$50,000 in both August and September.



PRITT

'51' Ask High Court to Permit British Attorney Act for Them

A motion to permit D. N. Pritt, internationally famous British barrister, to appear as counsel for the 11 Communist leaders challenging the constitutionality of the Smith Act was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court of the United States. The high court was also asked to postpone oral argument, at present set for Dec. 4, until some time after Jan. 22, 1951.

Pritt, who intervened in behalf of the late George Dimitrov and other defendants in the historic Reichstag Fire Trial held in Leipzig in 1933, has indicated his willingness to act in the case of the 11 Communist leaders, if the Supreme Court grants its permission and affords him adequate opportunity to prepare his argument.

Pritt, at one time a member of the executive of the British Labor Party, was first elected to the House of Commons in 1937, and represented the constituency of North Hammersmith until his defeat in the last elections when he ran as an independent. In addition to serving as chairman of the International Committee for

Investigation of the Reichstag Fire, he has been active in the peace movement and is the author of numerous books, a lecturer, and an active champion of civil liberties.

The Communist leaders in their motion pointed out the "gravity of the issues involved in this appeal, which necessarily affect the scope of the Bill of Rights in the vital areas of political expression and association." An adverse decision, they told the court, "would immediately expose 12,000 persons to prosecution under the Smith Act."

For these reasons, they said, they had endeavored to obtain the services of leaders of the American bar, in addition to their present counsel, who are under the handicap of themselves being litigants before the Supreme Court as a result of Judge Medina's contempt

AFL, CIO Ask Tax on Excess Profits Be 5 to 7 Billions

WASHINGTON.—The AFL and CIO told Congress Friday that business can afford bigger excess profits tax than the \$4,000,000,000-a-year levy proposed by President Truman. The statements were given at public hearings of

NAT'L SYNAGOGUE PARLEY ASKS McCARRAN REPEAL

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Repeal of the McCarran Act was urged by over 200 delegates at the conference of the United Synagogue of America.

Representing over 400 Conservative Jewish congregations in 40 states and the District of Columbia, the delegates called on Congress Thursday evening to repeal the police-state law because it "flagrantly departs from American democratic principles and long established practices."

The resolution also asked Congress to establish procedures for committees investigating so-called "subversive" activities "so as to protect the fundamental rights of all persons."

British MP's Rap Grilling Of Peace Delegates

LONDON.—Sir Richard Ackland, Laborite member of parliament, charged Friday that a party of 25 Americans enroute to the World Peace Congress were subjected to a

that the British authorities were in contact with the State Department, and that the long finger of America was in the pie."

Laborite MP Emrys Hughes complained that a friend, the Rev. John Paul Jones of Brooklyn, had his passport taken away when he arrived to attend the conference. Hughes said that the minister mentioned his name. That produced a "sudden change in the atmosphere," Hughes said, and the Rev. Jones was admitted.

"Apparently the very fact that he knew a member of the House of Commons who was capable of raising the matter on the floor of the House was enough to put the fear of God into the home office," Hughes said.

WARSAW.—The Second World Peace Congress, opened here Friday amid blaring bands and cheering throngs who threw flowers and money in the path of the delegates.

There was a token meeting Thursday night, but the formal opening was postponed until Friday because many of the 2,000 odd delegates had not yet arrived.

As plane after plane landed at Warsaw from London, by way of Prague, the delegates were met by bands and cheering crowds.

Some 2,000 Poles lined the steps

(Continued on Page 7)

PROTEST CLOSING OF CHINA ANTI-WAR EXHIBIT IN INDIA

HONG KONG, Nov. 17.—The Peking Radio today broadcast a protest against the action of the Indian government in forcing the closing of a Chinese exhibit at the recent Children's Week exhibition in Bombay. The Chinese exhibition had displayed pictures captioned "Chinese children massacred by Japanese and American imperialists."

Peking said the All-China Democratic Women's Federation had called a sharply-worded protest to the All-India Women's Conference against the

AFL tax consultant Arthur A. Elder said corporations could pay a \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000 a year supertax on their profits "without serious hardship."

CIO research director Stanley Ruttenberg said the tax should be from \$6,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000 a year to recapture "profits derived from profiteering and speculation."

He proposed taxing excess profits at the World War II rate of 85 percent rather than the 75 percent rate recommended by the administration.

Ruttenberg sharply disagreed with business witnesses who have argued for a straight increase in the regular corporation income tax rate. He said that approach would hit the smaller corporations much harder than the larger ones.

Injunctions Increase in Phone Strike

More injunctions Friday marked the ten-day-old telephone strike as Federal conciliators and representatives of both sides continued fruitless conferences here. Statewide injunctions were issued in Wisconsin, Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina. Previous injunctions had been issued in Georgia and Mississippi.

The courts quashed a move for an injunction in Arkansas, and reversed an earlier grant of an injunction in Alabama. In Louisiana the state court ruled that the earlier state-wide injunction was unlawfully applied outside New Orleans.

The Philadelphia courts granted an injunction as a result of the police battle with pickets.

New Jersey Superior Judge Freund after two days of hearings on Bell Telephone's demand for a writ, set possible further hearings next week. The company gave no grounds for the injunction except the overwork of its scabs, who, its lawyers pleaded, need "relief."

In New York, an estimated 3,000 telephone operators, denied work because they wouldn't promise to walk through picket lines, pressed their claims for unemployment insurance.

In the Oak Ridge atomic energy area long distance calls were put on an emergency basis.

The union is counting on support to come out of the CIO convention, opening Monday in Chicago.

JUDGE WHO OWED THE DEFENDANTS \$500,000

By Art Shields

A shocking spectacle will be seen in the Foley Square court when the trial of the Investment Bankers conspiracy case opens in New York on Tuesday, Nov. 28. On his bench will sit a judge who borrowed nearly half a million dollars from the bankers and war profiteers assembled below him as defendants in his court.

Equally shocking is the fact that this judge

kept silent about his debts to these Wall Street defendants when he was assigned to the case.

The judge is Harold R. Medina, who won much notoriety by railroading the 11 Communist leaders and opponents of war in the same Foley Square courthouse last year.

The defendants are the Harrimans, Rockefellers, Morgans and other war financiers, whom the Communists oppose. These rulers of Wall Street control more than one hundred billion dollars of wealth at home

and abroad. They deny housing loans to Negroes. And they are accused in Medina's court of forming a credit trust and establishing a financial dictatorship in the United States. This farcical trial of Medina's creditors will take at least a year, according to Medina himself.

Medina's Wall Street creditors—now defendants before him—have extended his notes and reduced his interest rates since he and his real estate colleagues borrowed a total of \$465,000 from them in the mid-1930's.

The judge borrowed this money in mortgage loans to build two high rent apartment houses on Manhattan's Upper East Side, in

MONDAY in the Daily Worker: Medina Goes Shopping in Wall Street for Funds.

which Medina and his junior law partner have a 53 and one-third percent interest.

One \$300,000 note is now held by a bank dominated by the Harriman and National City Bank interests that are involved in the coming trial before Judge Medina.

This bank—the Dry Dock Savings Institution—is not itself a defendant in the trial. But its leading trustee is listed by the prosecutor as a "co-conspirator" in the bankers' plot.

This accused Wall Street conspirator is an important member of the bank's finance and executive committees that extended the notes to Medina, when they were falling due, and reduced his interest charges.

His name is Pierpont V. Davis. He is president of Harriman, Ripley Co., one of the giant defendant banks before Medina. His boss is W. Averell Harriman, the multi-millionaire banker and Democratic politician, who is stationed in the White House today. And Davis represents Harriman interests on the Dry Dock's finance and executive committees that help out Medina.

THIS \$300,000 LOAN to Medina has a long history. It was originally granted by the Lehman banking interests in 1937 and was later transferred to the Dry Dock bank.

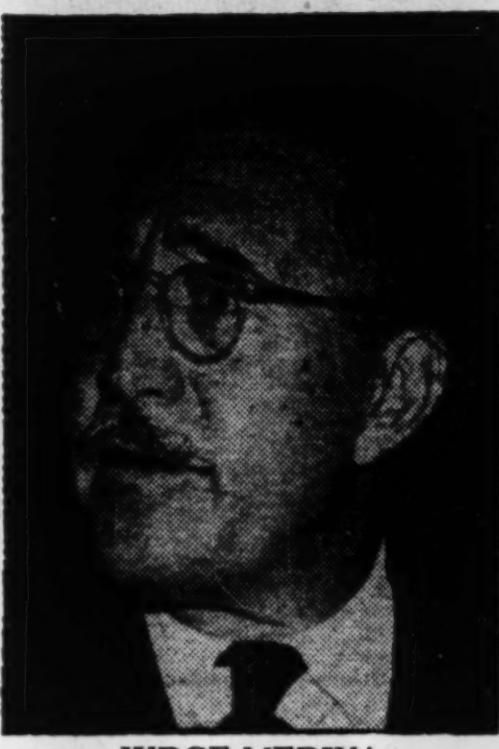
John Foster Dulles—President Truman's foreign policy adviser—was a minor participant in the Lehman loan to Medina. We will tell of the Lehman and Dulles roles later in this series.

The Lehman bankers, who once helped out Medina, are defendants in the coming trial. And Dulles' law firm is the chief legal spokesman for all the accused bankers in the conspiracy case before Medina.

Medina also got \$165,000 from the giant Equitable Life Assurance Society, that is, also accused in the bank plot.

The Equitable is controlled by the Rockefellers and Mellons.

Medina got the \$165,000 loan in 1935. The Equitable later



JUDGE MEDINA

Defendants

The Investment Bankers, going on trial before Judge Medina on Tuesday, Nov. 28, represent more than one hundred billion dollars of capital. They are accused of illegally monopolizing most of the stock and bond floatations, denying loans to small business and establishing financial dictatorship over America's economy.

The list of defendants follows:

MORGAN STANLEY & CO., representing the \$55,000,000,000 industrial, utilities, railroad and banking empire of the House of Morgan.

FIRST BOSTON CORP., representing the \$28,000,000,000 empire of the Rockefellers, the \$6,000,000,000 empire of the Mellons and some Boston financial interests.

HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO., representing chiefly the powerful Harriman interests, headed by W. Averell Harriman, Assistant to the President of the United States; also the stock and bond business of the \$5,000,000,000 National City Bank. Both groups are close to the Morgan interests.

DILLON, READ & CO., close to the Rockefellers, handled much of the financing of the German industrialists, who paid Hitler; headed by James V. Forrestal before he went into the cabinet.

KUHN, LOEB & CO., which finances more railroads than Morgan's group, and is close to the Mellons and other big war profiteers.

LEHMAN BROS., powerful banking partnership. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman was a leading partner during first 17 years of the bank conspiracy.

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO., finances Studebaker and many other big corporations.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., a powerful Boston-New York banking partnership, headed by Edwin S. Webster, Jr., former chief of the New York chapter of the America First Committee.

BLYTH & CO., a bond and stock floatation outlet for the National City Bank, which is close to the Morgan interests.

DREXEL & CO., the Philadelphia stock and bond house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

EASTMAN DILLON & CO., big New York house; one of its brokers ran against Rep. Marcantonio in 1948.

UNION SECURITIES CORP., represents J. & W. Seligman & Co.

STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORP., represents the powerful New York-Boston banking firm of Stone & Webster, Inc., which controls many corporations.

GLORE, FORCAN & CO., represents big Chicago capital.

WHITE WELD & CO., a Wall Street house that has become more important in recent years.

HARRIS, HALL & CO., a big Chicago and New York banking house.

THE INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, which carried out many of the bankers' monopoly practices, according to the prosecutor.

Listed as "co-conspirators" in the banking case are the heads of the following insurance companies:

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE, under Rockefeller control, with \$9,000,000,000 of capital.

EQUITABLE LIFE, under Rockefeller control, with \$5,000,000,000.

PRUDENTIAL, under Morgan control, with \$7,000,000,000, and many others.

POINT OF ORDER

Wallace Changes His Mind

By Alan Max

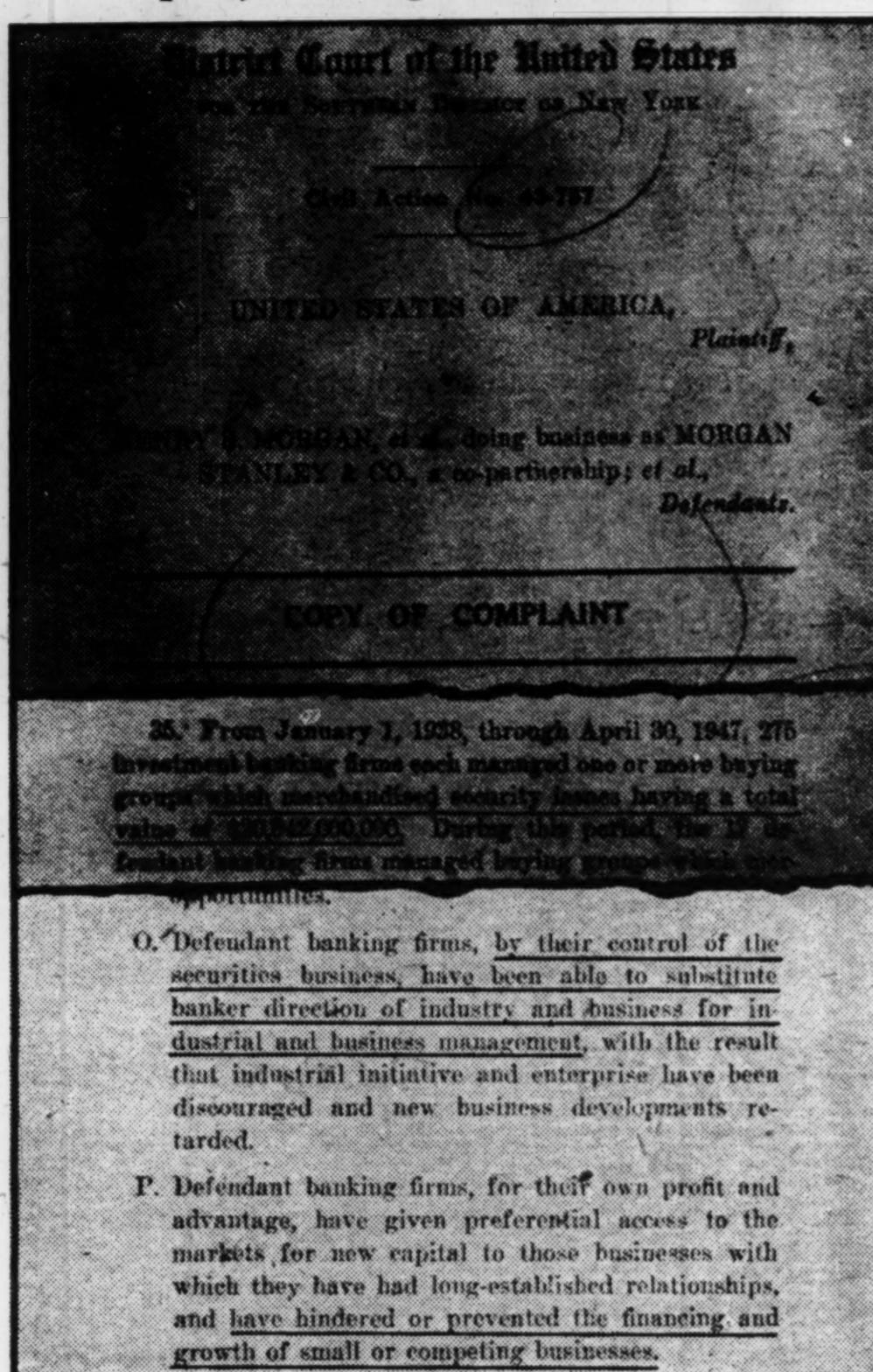
You don't have to read the papers to know what Henry Wallace is saying these days. All you have to do is recall what he said in past years and you can be pretty sure he's saying just the opposite today.

We shouldn't be surprised if the papers start carrying stories like these:

"Wallace Attacks People for Having Elected Him and FDR in 1944."

"Wallace Says He Never Should Have Left Truman's Cabinet and That Truman Should Never Have Had Him in the Cabinet in the First Place."

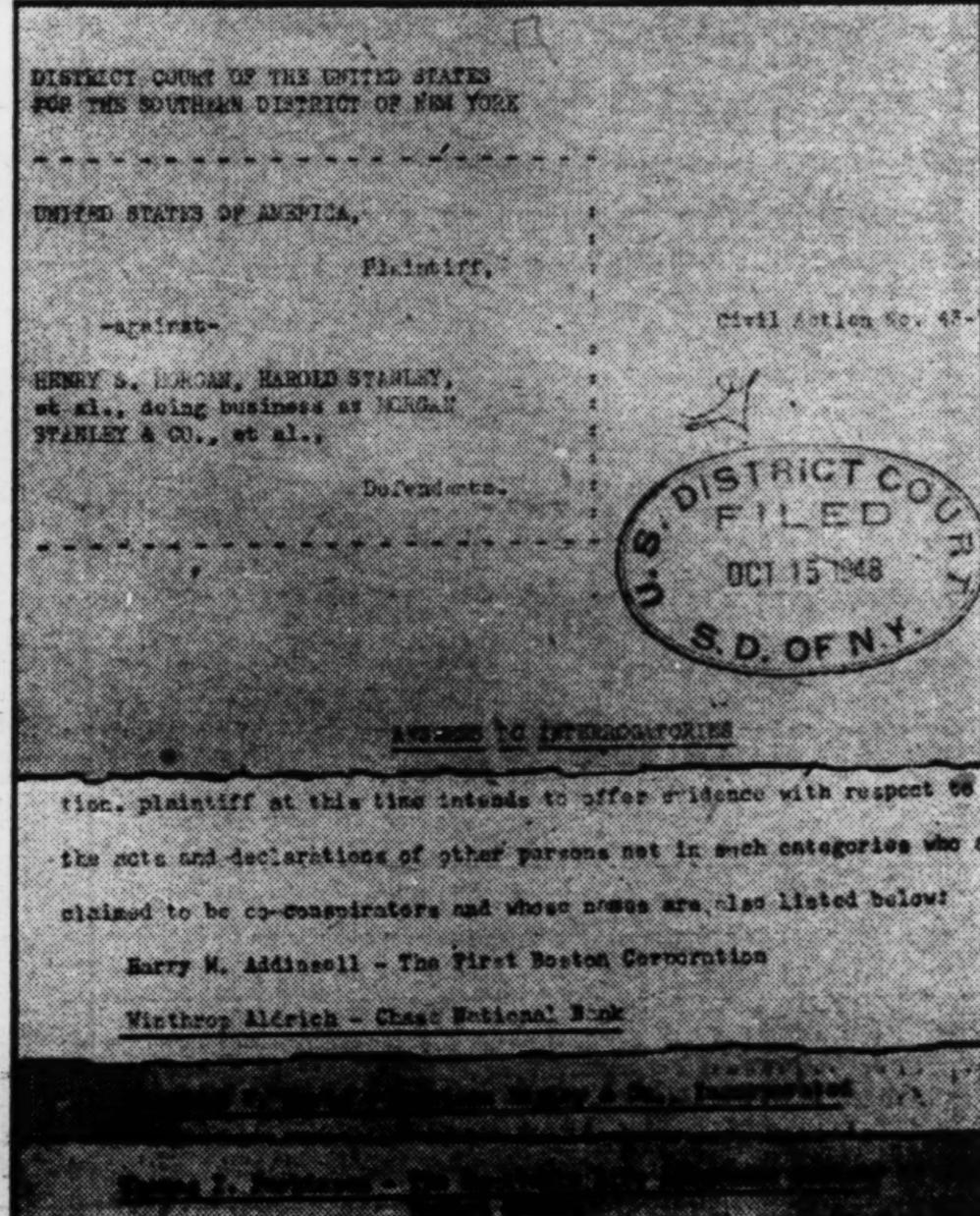
"Wallace Regrets He Didn't Vote Against Himself in 1948."



Accusations Against Medina's Creditors

Above is a section of the prosecutor's complaint against Judge Medina's creditors and other investment bankers and insurance magnates on trial before the judge next week. Note the charge that these bankers denied loans to small business.

Below the prosecutor lists some of the Wall Street leaders (who loaned money to Medina) as "co-conspirators" in the trial before the judge. Note Pierpont V. Davis, president of Harriman Ripley & Co. He is a member of the finance and executive committees of one of the banks that holds Medina's \$300,000 note. Winthrop Aldrich and Thomas I. Parkinson are both leaders of the Equitable Life company that loaned Medina \$165,000.



(Continued on Page 8)

Circulation Drive Starts

An intense annual press drive to stabilize the circulation of The Worker at 60,000 weekly was started last Wednesday and will run for a period of ten weeks. Thousands of subscriptions obtained in last year's drive are expiring this period.

The Worker is out for 20,000 mailed subscriptions and thousands of papers which will be distributed weekly through home delivery. Unlike the capitalist newspapers which depend entirely on paid circulators to distribute its papers, The Worker will have the support of its individual readers, organized press groups and press committees throughout the country to help in the home delivery.

In a statement launching the drive John Gates, Editor and Philip Bart, General Manager, appealed to the readers "to form Readers Groups, Press Committees, Friends of The Worker Clubs, to build the circulation of the press. Get your friends in your shop, among your neighbors, to join with you in this effort," the appeal concludes.

Enroll now as a Volunteer Worker Press Builder November 15, 1950 to February 12, 1951

Dear reader:—

Do you know that you are one of the readers in over 2100 cities in the United States. There are readers in every State.

Therefore, we are inviting you to enroll as a volunteer Worker Press builder in our subscription drive, Nov. 15 to Feb. 12, 1951. (Lincoln's Birthday).

Here is an inspiring and gratifying task we place before you as a fighter for democratic and progressive peace program that The Worker has fought for and is continuing to fight for in its columns for over 25 years.

We are asking you to bring this people's fighting program to your shop mate, union brother or sister, your friend and neighbor. In this way you and our additional readers will have The Worker as their indispensable guide weapon in unifying the people's struggle against the warmongers, those that are trying to bring fascism to our country by destroying our democratic rights and freedom.

Building our press is truly an inspiring task. We therefore urge you to do the following:

FIRST—Enroll as a volunteer Worker Press Builder (use blank form on this page).

SECOND—Renew your subscription or obtain a new subscriber.

We are making various valuable and interesting awards for extra efforts and results in obtaining subscribers to The Worker.

In the past, as now, it has been our readers who have built the circulation of the paper. It is you, dear reader, who has given us constant inspiration in developing and improving our fighting program for the people.

We are confident that, now, more than ever, you will continue to supply and furnish the life blood of a paper, its circulation.

ENROLL NOW AS VOLUNTEER WORKER PRESS BUILDER

Rules for Competition for Prizes

1. Fill out competition entry blank and send to The Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.
2. When sending in subscription, please, state that you have enrolled as a volunteer Worker Press Builder.
3. The awards will be made on personal effort of the reader, not as a result of group pooling.
4. In case of a tie the Post Office date on the envelope will determine whose subscription or subscriptions arrived in our office first.
5. Caution! Don't hold up any subscriptions. Send them in as soon as you receive them. Don't let the readers wait too long for the paper.
6. Achievements will be published in The Worker. Watch for the reports in its columns.

THE WORKER
35 East 12 Street,
New York 3, N. Y.

VOLUNTEER ENROLLMENT BLANK
SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE
Nov. 15, 1950 — Feb. 12, 1951

Dear Friends:—
Please enroll me as VOLUNTEER in the subscription drive which will entitle me for the prizes that will be awarded.

Name _____
(Please print)
Address _____
(Please print)
City _____ Zone _____ State _____
(Please print)

Press committees and individuals were urged to use the following means to build a stable circulation:

• Obtain mail subscriptions at \$2.50 per year. Send in your own renewed and those of your friends. Also try to obtain new subscriptions. On this page you will find prizes which are offered in this drive.

• Establish a home delivery route in your community whereby the paper is delivered to the home of the reader each week. Payments can be made weekly, monthly, or quarterly. Special forms for home delivery circulation will be made available to all who wish to participate in this important form of distributing a workers' newspaper.

Simultaneously with the drive for The Worker, every effort is being made to increase the circulation of The Daily Worker. The response in New Jersey where a substantial growth of The Daily Worker has been made recently gives added evidence that The Daily Worker will obtain thousands of new friends in the coming months.

PRIZES

There will be two grand prizes—

- 1 For volunteer, outside of the New York or vicinity area the highest number of subs (minimum 100) a trip to New York as a guest of The Worker, all expenses paid.
- 2 Volunteer may choose prize II instead.
For Volunteer, living in New York and vicinity sending in the highest number of subs (minimum 100) a week's vacation, place to be chosen by winner.

There will be three other sets of prizes for those receiving 50, 25, 10 or more subscription. Details will be printed in the next issue of The Worker.

The prizes will consist of phonograph records issued by the Stinson Record Corporation depending on the number subs obtained.

In addition to these, weekly awards will be made for best achievement during each week of the drive.

PRIZES Choice of Recordings from Stinson Distributors Corp



**AMERICAN
FOREIGN
FOLKSAY
JAZZ**

Get 3 Subs for The Worker

Name _____ (Please print)

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

This sub is for 1 year 6 months

Name _____ (Please print)

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

This sub is for 1 year 6 months

Name _____ (Please print)

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

This sub is for 1 year 6 months

Rates for The Worker: one year \$2.50; six months \$1.50

The Worker

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	1.50	2.50	
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	4.00	7.50	14.00
DAILY WORKER	2.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	1.50	2.50	

President—Benjamin J. Davis; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt
 John Gates
 Alan Mas
 Milton Howard, John Pittman, Howard C. Boldt
 Rob F. Hall
 Philip Bart
 Editor
 Managing Editor
 Associate Editors
 Washington Editor
 General Manager

The Excess Profits Tax Hoax.

THE FEW HUNDRED BIG BUSINESS TYCOONS who control all of America's industries are making huge fortunes out of the "defense" contracts racket.

This is well known.

For example, THE CASH DIVIDENDS handed out to Wall Street stockholders during the month of September, 1950, totalled more than ONE BILLION ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS! That's just for one month.

This was 60 percent HIGHER THAN THE SAME MONTH LAST YEAR.

And last year's dividend "take" going to the ultra-rich capitalists and corporations set a new all-time record of SIX AND A HALF BILLION green dollars.

This year's "take" in dividends alone (not to mention enormous bond interest payments, high salaries, bonuses, etc.) is expected by government officials to reach the new all-time high of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF BILLION DOLLARS before January 1, 1951.

You can now understand how and why the Washington invention of the "Soviet menace" and the provocation of the war in Korea has been a godsend to the top layer of monopolists and bankers who own and control America's steel, auto, munitions, oil, etc., industries.

IN THIS MIDST OF THIS ORGY of profiteering, President Truman has just asked the "lame duck" Congress that goes out of business in January to pass a four-billion-dollar excess profits tax.

Truman's publicity men say the President "wants to take the profits out of war." What a joke that is!

If there were no profits in preparing for war, and in waging war, there simply wouldn't be any of the current war hysteria and the huge "pork barrel" known as "defense."

SO LET'S NOT KID OURSELVES about "taking the profits out of war" in a social system where profit is all-powerful, determining all policies, morals and laws.

Truman's move is purely political. He knows that the "lame duck" Congress can't and will not bother to pass his four-billion-dollar excess profits tax. Where then will the newly needed billions for guns, bombs, and the re-arming of Nazi Germany come from? From the average American family, of course!

President Truman's move for an excess profits tax that he knows won't get passed is the White House' way for opening the gates to NEW HEAVY TAXES ON WAGES, middleclass salaries, and on THE PURCHASE OF DAILY NECESSITIES.

Congress won't pass any kind of excess profits tax for at least six or nine months (even when it does, it will leave the trusts swollen with war-created profits). Thus, the White House will be in a position to say "Defense can't wait until Congress pass our excess profits tax; we must therefore tax the wages and buying power of the people RIGHT NOW."

That is the game the government is playing.

IN PLAIN ENGLISH, your living standards, your buying power, your real wages, are definitely GOING DOWN IN 1951 AS A RESULT OF THE PRO-WAR POLICY THAT PASSES FOR "DEFENSE" in Washington.

The bi-partisan decision to ally America to world fascism for a war against democracy, colonial freedom and Socialism is going to cost every American family plenty in food, clothing, rent, medical care, education, etc.—not to speak of the lives of our sons, young fathers, and possible atomic victims in all our major cities.

To take the profits out of war one must curb war itself!

To take the profits out of war, Washington should call off the suicidal foreign policy which is pushing us into atomic slaughter.

We should make peace with the Socialist states, halt our re-arming of the German Nazis, let China sit in the UN, call off the war in Korea, and use our vast national wealth for HOUSING, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, AND SOCIAL SECURITY. We should raise the money by heavy taxes on all big corporations, banks, dividends, etc. We should repeal all taxes on consumers' goods, wages, and low incomes, and MAKE WALL STREET PAY.

Puerto Rico Government Losing Grip on Unions

By Abner W. Berry

SAN JUAN, P.R.—The tight government control over the main trade union center here, the General Confederation of Workers (CGT-CIO), is threatened as an aftermath of the Nationalist-led uprising of Oct. 30. Although the government functionaries who act as leaders of the CGT from top to bottom have kept the workers from speaking out on the independence issue, the 125,000 sugar workers have been making known their dissatisfaction with the economic setup.

The workers' slap at the U. S. puppet government of Luis Munoz Marin came a few days ago when they expelled from the CGT executive committee, Ernesto Ramos Antonini, Vice-President of the Popular Democratic Party and Speaker of the House. Ramos Antonini's expulsion came after a string of complaints against government leaders for supporting United States-initiated actions against the Puerto Rican workers.

There was widespread dissatisfaction with the refusal to apply the minimum wage law and with the cut in unemployment insurance benefits to exclude the seasonal workers. Wages of \$8 to \$10 weekly cannot be expected to produce contented workers.

★

IRONICALLY, Tomas Mendez Mejias, another Munoz stooge who was recruited from the ranks of the ward politicians, is president of the CGT and carried the fight against Ramos Antonini.

The Munoz government struck back with the unusual act of condemning Mendez Mejias in a joint resolution of both Puerto Rican Houses. This resolution, it was hoped, would hold in line the party functionaries who control sections of the CGT throughout the country. The resolution was followed by a strong statement by the governor himself attacking the CGT president.

Now that the governing party, led by Munoz, has pitted itself against every one of its former allies in trying to smother the Puerto Rican cry for independence, it would like to continue the appearance of labor support.

★

RAMOS ANTONINI was CGT public relations secretary, and represented the group at all international gatherings, thereby assuring the government of the right to speak for labor. Ramos is not only one of the leading politicians, but is also one of the country's leading businessmen and lawyers.

The outcome of the dispute is not clear at this writing, but there is fear that another split may occur in the CGT, further atomizing the labor movement. Another such split was forged by Munoz back in 1945 producing the CGT (autentico). It is hoped by progressives here that the rank and file can win the right in this controversy to run its own union and take its place in the ranks of the independence fighters. It is this outcome which the government fears.

Both the U. S. House Subcommittee on Education and Labor and CIO representative George De Nucci are presently in Puerto Rico to aid the government in maintaining its present dominant position in that section of the labor movement which contains the main body of the country's sugar workers. De Nucci has made known his intentions of ironing out the differences between the two leaders and to leave the economic conditions of the workers exactly as they are.

Assail Budget's Failure To Meet School Crisis

By Michael Singer

ANGER at the city's betrayal of school promises swept the Board of Estimate hearing Friday on the 1950-51 Capital Budget of \$478,761,756. Parent-Teacher spokesmen, mothers and teacher representatives condemned the budget's failure to be included in the budget for a new Red Hook school.

More than 350 persons, many of whom came in special buses from Queens, Manhattan and the Bronx, jammed the chamber.

Children carried placards outside City Hall demanding "seats and space."

Charles J. Bensley, chairman of the Committee on Building and Sites of the Board of Education, urged a \$500,000,000 bond issue from the state to be voted on at a referendum. He declared a minimum of \$917,494,000 was vital for the next 10 years to keep pace with the growing school population.

He proposed at least \$90,000,000 a year for actual school construction. Instead of the 36 schools "scheduled" for next year, he suggested a minimum of 40, and called for the end of the "grab-bag" system which approves low priority schools for immediate construction because of site availability while high priority schools remain unbuilt. He called for \$40,000,000 to purchase 127 sites immediately.

Joseph Glass of the Parent-Teachers Association of P. S. 27, first built in 1860, in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn, warned

that unless a genuine effort was made to relieve the situation there "the parents will refuse to permit their children to attend the school."

Boro President Cashmore then promised that \$1,240,000 would

be included in the budget for a new Red Hook school.

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, proposed a minimum of \$25,000,000 in the budget for repairs, construction of 40 school units a year; a city demand on Albany for \$100,000,000 appropriation for school construction, a \$500,000,000 bond issue, and a federal grant of \$5,000,000,000 for new schools for the next five years.

An ALP statement urged the board to "eliminate the 'phony war scare' from the budget."

Wholesale Prices Reach Record High

WASHINGTON (UP)—Average wholesale prices shot to a record high in the week ended last Tuesday, one half of one percent above the previous peak in the summer of 1948, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Friday.

Wholesale prices climbed to a level 8.7 percent above pre-Korean war days, six-tenths of one percent higher than a week ago, 1.4 percent over a month ago and 12.9 percent over a year ago.

The Bureau's price index hit 171.1 per cent of the 1926 average.

Letters Urge Marc: 'Keep Up the Fight'

Rep. Vito Marcantonio is still "our Marc" to the people in the 18th Congressional District. Here are some expressions of that from the scores of letters, wires and messages that poured into Rep. Marcantonio's office in the days following the election.

"We did our best but it was not good enough. We just came back from talking with Mr. G . . . who owns the grocery store at . . . and he asked to find out if you are going to go on as usual. We really need you now more than ever."

★

MARCANTONIO, plunging into the task of building the American Labor Party, the first party in the 18th C. D., into the strongest political organization in the city, said "I never felt more confident of ultimate victory than I do now." He pointed to the election returns in his district which showed he received 16 percent more votes than in 1948. His vote of 35,835 was 42 percent of the total vote and was 11,000 more than his 3-party opponent received on the Democratic line, 15,000 more than the Republican line and 30,000 than the Liberal line.

"The people are with us and I'll be around long after the coalition leaders are finished," Rep. Marcantonio said.

THE JUDGE WHO OWED THE DEFENDANTS \$500,000

(Continued from Page 3)

transferred the mortgage note—now reduced to \$150,000—to the New York State Insurance Fund in 1940.

Full payment by Medina is due on Dec. 1 of this year, that is on Friday-a-week, three days after the big trial begins.

The decision as to whether to extend Medina's note again—or to make the judge pay up at once—will be given by an appointee of Thomas E. Dewey, who controls the State Insurance Fund. And Dewey is controlled by the same Rockefeller interests that run the Equitable itself. An Equitable director is Dewey's campaign treasurer in every election year. This Equitable director is Winthrop W. Aldrich, the brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the chairman of the Chase National Bank.

Judge Medina will note, as he scans the court papers, that Director Aldrich of the Equitable, who endorsed his original loan, is named as a "co-conspirator" in the money trust plot.

The insurance company's president, Thomas I. Parkinson, is accused as a "co-conspirator" in the trial before Medina as well.

MEDINA WAS SELECTED to preside at the Wall Street plot trial by a higher judge—Senior Judge John Clark Knox of the U.S. District Court—with whom the Equitable is financially allied.

Part of the shocking story of this case is the fact that Judge Knox was made a director of the five billion dollar Rockefeller insurance firm several weeks after he assigned Medina to the Invest-

"The present period requires a strengthening of the Party's understanding of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and a constant study of the classics of Marxism, not in any abstract, doctrinaire fashion, but as a searchlight for the greater illumination of the complicated problems of the class struggle in the United States. For only by a thorough mastery of Marxism-Leninism can we know our country better, its inner laws of development, its past traditions, and its inevitable future. . . . The Party must do far more towards educating the masses in the meaning of Socialism. . . ."

—From DRAFT RESOLUTION approaching 15th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Read, Study, Discuss

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

NOVEMBER CONTENTS

On the Thirty-Third Anniversary of the USSR:

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN: Combat the War Incitements Against the Soviet Union.

JOSEPH STALIN: The National Question and Leninism.

A. S. FULBRIGHT: How People Live in the Soviet Union.

EDWARD FRISCH: A Generation of Soviet Youth.

Plenary Report of National Committee, CPUSA:

HENRY WINSTON: Strengthen the Party Among the Basic Industrial Workers.

JOHN WILLIAMSON: Trade-Union Tasks in the Struggle for Peace, Jobs and Negro Rights.

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ministration in Europe, where he has huge investments.

Harriman is very close to the House of Morgan. The Harriman and Morgan banks have the same attorneys in the trial before Medina.

★

THE SCANDALOUS STORY of the judge's financial obligations to the men he pretends to be judging has been suppressed by all capitalist newspapers.

Medina kept mum on this issue. A judge is expected to admit any financial ties with defendants before him, and then to withdraw from a case. But Medina kept silent about his debts when he was assigned to the Investment Bankers case by Judge Knox. And he kept the scandal hidden as he took a leave of absence from the bankers' case for nine months to railroad the Communists in the same court, and then took another four months for a vacation in Bermuda and California.

The judge's Wall Street creditors welcomed the delay, and the railroading of the Communists too. But they must have chuckled when Medina angrily ordered the attorneys for the Communists to speed up their case and get the proceedings finished, while the bankers' case was allowed to drag on for years.

The charges against the bankers are not trivial, however.

"The extent of this case is truly gargantuan," admitted Dulles' partner, Arthur Dean, at a hearing before Medina in 1948.

This case, admitted Dean:

" . . . covers the whole gamut of American railroad, American public utilities and American industrial financing," since 1915.

And the Harrimans, Morgans, Rockefellers, Lehman, Dillon, Read & Co., Kuhn, Loeb Co. financiers and other investment bankers in the case are accused of the most serious offenses against the American people in this period.

Medina's present and past creditors and their colleagues are charged in the prosecutor's complaint with denying loans to small business houses (thus ruining thousands of small merchants and manufacturers).

These bankers are charged with imposing a Wall Street dictatorship upon industry, compelling corporations to elect bankers as directors and forcing debtor companies to run their businesses as the bankers see fit.

★
THE PROSECUTOR also ac-

SATURDAY

Manhattan

BY GENUINE POPULAR DEMAND! Another stimulating Saturday evening with New Playwrights, Inc. Double-barreled this time! Mike Gold, America's foremost working class writer, author of "Jews Without Money," "Change the World," "Hollow Men," etc., etc., will talk on the Soviet movie. And here's a rare opportunity to see that "fascinating," "charming," full-length Soviet movie, "The Miracle of Dr. Petrov." Discussion, audience participation period. Plus dancing, social refreshments. Membership: \$3.00 plus tax. Saturday, Nov. 18, 8:30 p.m. Czechoslovak Workers House, 347 E. 72 St.

"THEY MET" IN MOSCOW, colorful Soviet musical by the director and with the cast of "Cossacks of the Kuban," will be shown this Saturday evening, Nov. 18, at 77 Fifth Ave. On the same program, "1848," French film in color depicting the Paris Commune. Two showings: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Socialize and refresh in the Art Room. Donation \$3.00 plus. Auspices: Midtown Film Circle.

FILM AND SOCIAL, Saturday and Sunday evening at Village Studio Club, Studio A—"Cavalcade of Films" with Valentino, Barrymore, Garbo, Chaplin, etc., etc., also "Son of Liberty." Showings: 8:30 and 10 p.m. Studio B—continuous social and dancing. All at 6 Fifth Ave. (cor. 8th St.) Membership: \$1.

DANCE TONIGHT at Tompkins Square YPA. Come down to our newly decorated clubroom for a grand evening. Continuous dancing in spacious ballroom, relaxingly lit. Candelabrum for cozy conversation—entertainment—refreshments. If you're seeking something different, this is it. 95 Avenue B (cor. 6th St.), top floor. Contribution 75¢.

THIS SATURDAY, Nov. 18, free dancing, instruction by Gerri & Santa Studio, between hours of 8 and 9 p.m. Will be followed by dancing with Paul Livert and his Orchestra. The Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place (at 8th St. and Broadway). Admission: \$1.04 plus tax.

SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB proudly presents George Bernard Shaw's, "Pygmalion," a satire on British upper class manners. Showings: 8:30, 10:15, 11:45. Social all evening. 111 W. 88th St. Admission to members \$1.

MUSIC, DANCING, Entertainment, refreshments. One of the most dynamic and marvellous personalities of our time, whose name we cannot mention because of contract obligations will be at the Student Division party and dance at 107 W. 100 St. Tonight at 8 p.m.

DON'T MISS IT! Free 14¢ Gilbert dance and social. Proceeds to Gilbert case. Refreshments. Donation: 75¢. Tonight 8:30 p.m. at 11 W. 18 St. Electrical LYLY GALA PARTY AND DANCE. Surprise

cused the bankers, going on trial before Medina, of illegal war finance before Medina, of illegal war financing for foreign countries. He tells, for instance, how J. P. Morgan & Co. and allied bankers illegally handled the first half-billion dollar war loan to Great Britain and France in the first World War in 1915 after a private deal with the two imperial powers. Rival bankers were kept out. The

prosecutor does not object to the financing of bloody imperial conflicts, it should be noted. . . . He only deals with the violation of anti-monopoly laws.

The defendant bankers before Medina are also accused of illegally floating enormous loans for Mussolini's Italy and pre-war Japan and the big German industrialists (who financed Hitler).

They are charged with violating the anti-monopoly law by so doing—not with arming the fascists for war on the world.

Medina's creditors can smile at these charges, however. They are not going to jail. The Truman

'Murray's Worries' in Nov. March of Labor

"What Makes Murray Worry," lead article in the November issue of *March of Labor* magazine, examines some pertinent reasons behind the recent Phil Murray-steel company wage talks.

March of Labor can be bought singly or in bundles by writing to the Circulation Department, Room 521, 799 Broadway. A year's subscription costs \$2.00 and single copies sell for 25 cents.

administration is only making a demagogic gesture. It is asking neither prison sentences nor fines. It is only asking the judge to issue restraining orders, to forbid the bankers from doing certain things again, if they are found guilty.

And the bankers know that the judge's orders will be mild and almost meaningless because the judge is their debtor, Medina. And Medina is both judge and jury in this case.

RALLY to stop the blacklist

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A pumpkin-full of songs with Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman, Martha Schlamm, Brownie McGhee, Betty Ancona, Rector Bailey, Joe Jaffe. Wed Eve, Nov. 22, 8:30, Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl.

Thanksgiving Eve HOOTENANNY and Dance

Tickets \$1.00 in advance (reserved), \$1.20 at door, at bookshops and People's Artists, 106 E. 14th St.—OR 7-4818.

Studio is open every Sunday, 8:30. Folk dancing, social, entertainment, refreshments. 128 East 16th St.

GIANT FIESTA: Hear and dance to music of all lands; enjoy delightful spaghetti supper. Proceeds Jefferson School Fund. Student Lounge, Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 8 p.m. Subscription \$1.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, the man and playwright, will be discussed by Dr. Annette B. Rubinstei, prominent speaker and outstanding literary authority. ALP, 220 West 80th St. (B'way) 8:30. Social, dancing. Subs. 75¢.

Bronx

JAZZ FOR THE MASSES: Jam Session Blues—Dixieland—Bop—Live Music. Musicians invited to sit in. Intervale Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor. Franklin St.) 8 p.m. Subs. 25¢.

Brooklyn

"PSYCHIATRY," Use and Misuse. Open forum with prominent N. Y. psychiatrist. Tonight at 8:15. Midwood ALP, 1361 Coney Island Ave. (near Ave. J) Subs. 50¢.

HERBERT APTHEKER, author and historian, lectures tonight 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Why They Lie?"

Coming

MASS TOWN MEETING, Monday eve., Nov. 20th, 8:15 p.m. Hear: Howard Fast, Ad. B. Jackson, William L. Patterson, demand freedom for Lieut. Leon Gilbert. Protest discrimination in Brooklyn hospitals. Paragon Hall, 4 Brooklyn Ave., near Herkimer. Entertainment. Admission 25¢ including tax. Auspices: Civil Rights Admission free.

CULTURAL FOLK DANCE GROUP. Studio is open every Saturday 8:30. Folk dancing, social, entertainment, refreshments. 128 E. 18 St.

CLUB ADVANCE says farewell to Sid. Dancing, refreshments, entertainment. Donation 45¢. Club Advance, LYL, 1223 Bedford Ave., 9 p.m.

CONCERT, IWO Center, 2075 86 St. "Joseph Buloff and Group." Tonight at 8:30 p.m. Ausp.: Bensonhurst Chapter E.L.D. Subs. \$1.25, tax incl.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

FILM AND SOCIAL tonight at Village Studio Club. Studio A—"Cavalcade of Films," with Valentino, Barrymore, Garbo, Chaplin, etc., etc., also "Son of Liberty." Showings: 8:30 and 10 p.m. Studio B—continuous social and dancing. All at 6 Fifth Ave. (cor. 8th St.) Membership: \$1.

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Negro GIs Appeal to NAACP

(Continued from Page 1)

crimination or denial of constitutional rights, any of the convicted servicemen who request assistance.

"One soldier begged the NAACP 'investigate the mass persecution of the men of the 24th Infantry Regiment. Please give us your assistance,' he went on. 'We are being court-martialed and sentenced to imprisonment for life—not one or two of us, but in groups of fours and fives.'

"Another who was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment complained: 'I don't think I had an even break. . . . It seems as though the Negroes are the only ones to get a lot of time. Please, do what you can.'

Collazo Pleads

Not Guilty to Murder Charge

WASHINGTON. — Oscar Collazo, pleaded not guilty to first degree murder charges Friday. Collazo was arraigned before Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut on charges of killing White House guard Leslie Coffelt during a wild gun battle Nov. 1 on the steps of the President's Blair House residence. His companion Griselda Torresola, was killed and two other guards were wounded.

Leo A. Rover, Washington attorney appointed by the court to

defend Collazo asked the judge to postpone the trial until February.

Rover said he and his aides need time to explore "unusual circumstances."

"We are concerned, for example, with the mental condition of this defendant," he added.

Rover was given until Dec. 8 to file motions.

Labor Bazaar to Feature Restaurant

A complete restaurant will be one of the highlights of the Fifth annual Jewish Labor Council, Dec. 14-18 at the St. Nicholas Arena, the Bazaar Committee announced.

Proceeds from the Bazaar will go to combat anti-Semitism and for and to Israel.

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'Stop Blacklist' Rally Monday

Artists, actors writers and other professionals will hold a Stop the Blacklist Monday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Representatives of all the entertainment fields, including some of those listed in "Red Channels," will speak.

Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild will preside. Speakers will include Morris Carnovsky, Margaret Maltz, Hilda Vaughn and J. Edward Bromberg.

a forum . . . PUERTO RICO TODAY

Eye Witness Report by ABNER W. BERRY Just returned from Puerto Rico

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Peace

(Continued from Page 2) outside the "House of the Polish Word," which some day will be among the world's most modern printing plants, where the Congress was opened formally by French atomic scientist Frederic Joliot-Curie, president of the "peace committee."

"In view of the danger of another world conflict, it is necessary for the peace-loving peoples of the world to unite against such a catastrophe," Joliot-Curie said. "We have started a powerful movement which will be developed until the fear of mass murder disappears from the world."

His words were carried to delegates at 4,000 desks in the huge hall. Each desk was equipped with earphones and translations of every speech were simultaneous.

Flags of all nations represented at the congress covered air-conditioning vents around the hall. Huge spotlights blazed across the heads of the delegates. Fires, which will burn for the duration of the congress, shot out of torches lining the outside of the building.



Mme. Sun to Talk to Party by Transcript

Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the First Chinese Republic and Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China, will be heard in a special transcription from China Saturday at 2 p.m. by the "Conference on Health and Welfare in China" meeting at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, 101 W. 58 St. Mme. Sun Yat-sen's "A Message from New China" will be delivered in her capacity as chairman of the China Welfare Institute, which receives Friendship Cargo medical aid from the China Welfare Appeal of this city, sponsors of the Conference.

Shaw's 'Pygmalion' Revived by Saturday Night Film Club

G. B. Shaw's Pygmalion, co-starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller, is the main attraction this Saturday night, Nov. 13 at the ASP Saturday Night Film Club, 111 W. 88 St. There will be three performances starting at 8:30. Also a continuous social.

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TWO or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, Manhattan. Box 165, The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

DOES anyone have room for young woman who must move immediately? Lower West Side preferred. Box 167, The Worker.

ROOM TO SHARE

MAN wishes to share nice, sunny, large room with quiet gentleman. Box 160, The Worker.

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PAUL

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

The Real Branch Rickey Story

NOW THAT BRANCH RICKEY has departed the Brooklyn scene, let's look back into the question of his role in ending baseball jimmie. Was he the lonely big wheel thinking it up and doing it all by himself, as he likes to have people think, and as the movie "The Jackie Robinson Story" pretends? Hardly. In fact, Mr. Rickey was AGAINST signing Negro players and was just smart enough to make the first move and cash in when he felt the pressure of the fans making a little democracy inevitable. Here is some baseball history:

Rickey took over from erratic Larry MacPhail as Brooklyn General Manager in 1943. As head man, he was in full charge. Wanting to know where he stood on the vital question of Negro players, the Communist Party of Brooklyn carried on a whirlwind petition drive in the winter of '43, collecting tens of thousands of signatures in a matter of weeks from the ordinary Joe on the streets who puts it on the line at Ebbets Field come summer time.

With this huge stack of petitions, a delegation came to see Rickey. It was headed by the late New York City Councilman, Peter V. Cacchione, and included Mrs. Lillian Gates, Howard Johnson (who was soon to volunteer for combat duty in a mixed battalion and wind up with two purple hearts and a lot of Nazi lead), and Nat Low, then sports editor of this paper.

Rickey refused to see the delegation. He sent out an assistant who said he would meet only with Councilman Cacchione and Low. The assistant doubletalked around the subject for more than an hour, refusing to answer Cacchione's simple question as to whether the Dodgers were ready to scout and sign qualified Negro players. When it was plain that Rickey's answer was "no," Cacchione arose and told the assistant, "If this is the way the owners feel, the people of Brooklyn will give you the only answer you understand. Then you'll sign a different tune."

THEN CAME the winter meeting, and the dramatic moment when Paul Robeson insisted on addressing the magnates, and the late Commissioner Landis hesitated, then said OK. Robeson, introduced by Landis as "one of the most famous men in the world and a great American," spoke with eloquence and force for about twenty minutes on democracy and Americanism, was applauded and left.

The stenographic record of what followed, never before revealed, was obtained by Nat Low, and shows that Landis said that it should be announced that Robeson's speech was "considered," but "that the matter is a matter for each club to determine in getting together its baseball team; that no other solution than that, in view of the nature of the operations, is possible."

Here comes Mr. Rickey again. "Mr. Commissioner . . . some of our clubs are beset with a great many petitions and a great many visitations, such as you saw here today. That they become embarrassing is not the point; they become time-taking, and, from a publicity standpoint, they become important. Is it in order for a club to say that this is a matter requiring not only our league consideration, but joint consideration, and that the club itself is not able to give further statements than it has now given, whatever that is?"

Get this now! Rickey, "embarrassed" by the fan pressure for democracy, is trying to get off the hook by "suggesting" to Landis that the magnates tell anti-jimmie fighters that the question of signing Negro players cannot be decided by one team but is a league matter.

The move failed because Landis had no desire to be shoved back onto the hot seat again. In 1942, under the insistent pressure of the rising campaign, and with over a million signatures piled high on his desk, he had finally announced that the matter was up to the clubs. Now he had to tell Rickey that further evasiveness was "indefensible . . . suspicious men might think that . . ." Rickey interrupted ruefully, "Yes, that is right."

FINALLY, WHEN the Daily Worker in company with a Negro newspaper, brought three Negro players up to the wartime Bear Mountain camp of the Dodgers for a spring tryout in 1945, Rickey stalled, finally gave them a farcical "tryout" of twenty minutes, and then forgot the whole thing.

Branch Rickey weighed everything, and being a smart businessman, knowing he was licked, decided to turn it into a good thing for himself.

A forthcoming, documented book by Nat Low, starting with the beginning of the historic campaign in 1936 and going into complete detail on the things touched on here, is something you'll want to read.

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See Yanks Outscoring L. A. Rams Here Sunday

The two highest scoring combines in professional football clash Sunday at the Yankee Stadium and the sparks should fly. Involved in the game between the Los Angeles Rams and the New York Yanks could be a share of the playoff gravy. By virtue of their 45-15 rout of Greenbay last Sunday while the Yanks were losing to the Chicago Bears, the Rams took first place in the National Conference with a record of 7-2, while the Yanks and Bears each have 6-2.

The Rams, with two great passers in Bob Waterfield and Norm Van Brocklin, and a raft of fleet receivers and breakaway runners led by Glenn Davis, have scored an average of 39.8 a game to top the league. They hung one on the Yanks early in the year, but the locals had not yet jelled.

The Yanks emerged from Sunday's crunker without serious injury, and will be able to fire all their offensive guns. George Ratterman, 24 years old last Sunday, celebrated his birthday by clicking for two more touchdown passes to pull away from Van Brocklin with 18 to 14 for the year, eclipsing the Yanks' lifetime mark in less than a full season and

threatening the NFL mark of 28 by Sid Luckman.

Meanwhile, fullback Zollie Toth, the Yanks' answer to the Rams' Dick Hoerner, blasted his way to 43 yards in 10 trips to increase his season's mark to 493 yards on 96 carries, both figures being club single season records. Hoerner led all NFL fullbacks last year.

But, in addition to their obvious aerial and power threats, the two clubs rely mainly on speed—the Rams on Glenn Davis of Army, Elroy (Crazylegs) Hirsch, Bob Boyd, 1950 NCAA sprint champion; Tommy Kalmanir, V. T. Smith, Jerry Williams, and Tom Fears; the Yanks on Buddy Young, former NCCA and NAAU sprint titlists; George Taliaferro, Danny Edwards, Art Weiner, Sherman Howard, and Bennie Aldridge.

Davis is probably a greater back today than when he was the scourge of the nation's college gridirons, according to Yank coach Strader.

"My scouts tell me Davis is running better now than when he played for Army," Strader said. "They tell me they have talked with other observers, coaches and scouts in the league who share that viewpoint."

Davis, with 262 yards gained rushing, is the Rams' most dangerous runner. He is even more dangerous as the Rams' man-in-motion in the T, with his terrific speed bursts making him both an outside running threat and a dan-

WEEKEND SPORTS

SATURDAY

CCNY vs. Lowell Textile at Lewisohn Stadium, 1:30 p.m. Final game, chance for first victory over Mass. team. Sy Kalman puts on a good pass show.

Columbia vs. Navy at Baker Field, 1:30 p.m. Figures close and exciting, Navy rated more powerful, but Lions figure on record.

Knicks vs. Philadelphia, Garden, 9 p.m. Knicks have turned around, won three in row. Philadelphia, with sensational rookie Arizin and comeback of Fulks, plus Andy Phillip, a winning team. Arizin has averaged over 17 per game.

SUNDAY

L. A. Rams vs. Yanks at Stadium, 2 p.m. Pro football at its best. Two fastest team in the game, figures a wide open scoring duel with league title figuring in result.

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gerous pass receiver. He has caught 30 passes for 476 yards.

"You have to figure the quarterbacks—Norm Van Brocklin and Bob Waterfield—are the key men in a T," Strader said. But once that's conceded you could say Davis is the Rams' key man.

Strader said he didn't have much hope of stopping the Rams' offense "because either Van Brocklin or Waterfield is always hot and Davis is too" but that he figured his George Ratterman-led offense might outscore the porous Rams.

In other games the Chicago Cardinals play the Philadelphia Eagles, the Green Bay Packers meet the Detroit Lions, the New York face the Baltimore Colts, the San Francisco Forty-Niners go against the Chicago Bears and the Washington Redskins play the Cleveland Browns.



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